The China Weekly

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

Putnam Weale on the American Red Cross

Russo-Chinese Conference Deadlocked—Soviet Resumes Border Raids

Whittling Down China's Western Border

Labor Unrest, Economic or Communistic?

By Jennings Wang

Japanese Testing Out Their New Policy

Cable Companies Threatening Withdrawal of their Lines; Northern Coalition Handicapped by Serious Shortage of Finances; Admiral Robison on American Sovereignty in the Philippines; Mo Teh-hui, Chinese Delegate to Moscow, Keeps a Diary and Writes Poetry; Red Banditry in Hupeh; Disorganization Without Communism, by Frank Getzese; India Offering Her Lot[illegible] by Lin Yu-tang; The Proposed [illegible]

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1930 VOLUME 53, NUMBER 1

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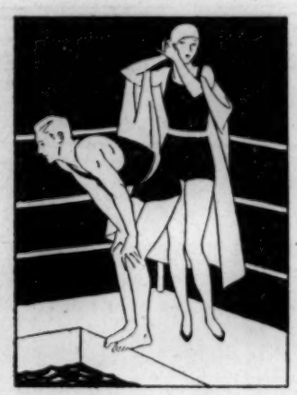

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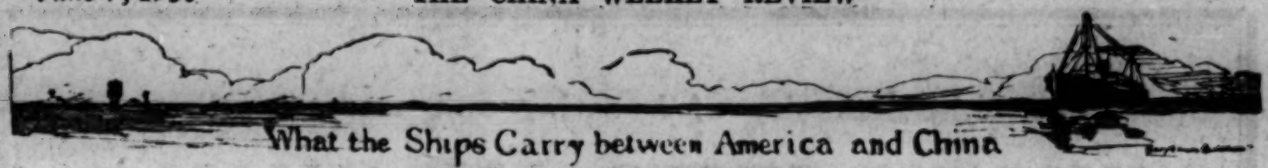

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs. Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, April 19.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Tinned Plates, Plain	Pls.	135
Fruits, Table and Pie	,,	230
Motor-cars	Pcs.	5
Lemons, Fresh	,,	113,550
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	3,277
Enamelled ware	G.Units	1,186
Infants' Foods	,,	1,631
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	,,	788,052

AFRICA MARU, April 21.
(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)
From U. S. of America.

Timber, Hardwood:		
Rough Hewn	Sup.ft.	122,994
Timber, Softwood:		
Clear, on net measure	,,	64,754

SILVERYEW, April. 21.
(Agents: Glen Line Eastern Agencies, Ltd.)
From U. S. of America

Cotton Voile, Printed	Yds.	260
Cotton Crape, White	,,	18 000
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Pipes Fittings	Pls.	70
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Piles	,,	1,045
Pipes Fittings	,,	60
Gum Resin	,,	4,017
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	3,519
Sulphur Black	,,	1,959
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	4,301
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	52,879

TAIPING, April 22.
(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai...	Bls. 15 Pls.	14.91
Silk, Waste, Refuse:		
Dairen, etc. ...	Bls. 32 ,,	105.95
Feathers, Goose	,,	83
Feathers, Duck	,,	99
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	75
Egg Albumen, Frozen	,,	49
Egg Whole Egg, Frozen	,,	288
Egg Whole Egg, Dried	,,	1,050
Egg Yolk, Frozen	,,	3,005
Oil, Wood	,,	10,314
Seed Sesamum	,,	1,680
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	2,304
Skins, Doe,	Pcs.	18,207

MAYA MARU, April 24.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	Bls.700 Pls.	2,452

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, Apr. 24.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Soochow	Bls. 1 Pls.	1.03
White, S'hai...	Bls.204 ,,	202.32
Yellow, T'tao..	Bls. 20 ,,	20.00
Silk, Waste, Refuse:		
Antung, etc.	Bls. 73 ,,	235.47
Silk, Piece Goods	,,	3.42
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	34.20
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	19.54
Tea, Green, other kinds, Shanghai	,,	12
Bristles Assorted	,,	50
Brassware	,,	46
Books, Printed	,,	5
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	340
Egg Albumen, Frozen	,,	1,209
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	220
Egg Yolk, Frozen	,,	637
Egg Whole Egg, Dried	,,	46
Egg Whole Egg, Frozen	,,	1,032
Chinaware, Fine	,,	20
Intestines, Pig	,,	32
Oil, Wood	,,	12,497
Peas, White	,,	420
Wool, Sheep's	,,	231
Skins, Mole, Untanned	Pcs.	2,000
Skins, Hare,	,,	15,000
Skins, Lamb,	,,	6,000
Skins, Raccoon,	,,	1,750
Skins, Weasel,	,,	27,800
Skins, Rabbit,	,,	20,000
Skins, Kolinsky	,,	2,000
Skins, Wild Cat,	,,	900
Skins, Civet Cat	,,	3,234
Skin Mats, Kid, Tanned	,,	240
Treasure:		
Gold Bars	Pk.Tls.	194,276

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Easy Business Done 1,750,450
June 4.

1929-1930 High	1929-1930 Low	STOCK	June 2	June 3
37⅜	20	Adams Express	31⅜	31½
184½	86	American Can	147	146
199¼	50	American & Foreign Power	87	86½
144⅝	60	American Rolling Mill	70¼	68½
130¼	62	American Smelting	72½	71½
310¼	193¼	American Tel. & Tel.	231¾	231⅜
246¼	160	American Tobacco "B"	267¼	263½
199	50	American Water Works	116¾	115½
140	57¼	Anaconda Copper	60⅛	59¼
77⅜	30	Atlantic Refining	43½	43
145⅛	105	Baltimore & Ohio	112	112
140¾	78¼	Bethlehem Steel	95⅛	93⅞
86⅞	26	Borg Warner	37½	37⅝
61⅛	25	Calumet & Hecla	19¼	18½
296⅞	186	Canadian Pacific Railway	202	201½
192	62⅛	Chesapeake Corporation	67½	67½
125⅛	101	Chicago Rock Island	116½	116½
135	26	Chrysler	35⅜	34
68⅛	20	Cities Service, Common	33⅞	33⅛
140	62	Columbia Gas & Electric	83½	83
88¾	16⅛	Columbia Graphaphone	28⅛	27⅜
62	20⅛	Commercial Solvents	30¼	29⅜
26¾	10	Commonwealth Southern	18	17⅝
12⅛	1⅝	,, ,, war.	5	5⅛
188¼	80⅛	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	132	131⅛
47⅛	18	Continental Oil	27⅛	26⅝
126⅜	70	Corn Products	107¾	106⅞
30⅛	6⅜	Curtiss Wright, Common	9⅛	9⅛
69⅛	21¼	Davison Chemical	35¾	35¼
231	80	Du Pont de Nemours	130¼	129½
264¾	150	Eastman Kodak	242½	243⅜
189	50	Electric Bond & Share	107⅝	105¼
93½	41½	Eire Railway	45⅛	45⅜
105⅝	116¼	Fox Film "A"	53¼	51⅞
88⅛	55¼	General Electric	83¾	81⅞
81¾	35	General Food	60¼	60¼
91¾	33¼	General Motors	50⅛	49½
126½	70	General Railway Signal	94½	94⅜
72	31½	Gold Dust	45⅝	45⅛
105¾	38¼	Goodrich Rubber	41⅜	40⅝
154½	60	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	88¼	87
102⅞	46¼	Granby	Unq	32
122¼	85½	Great Northern Certificate	Unq	Unq
93½	38	Hudson Motors	43⅛	42½
102¾	48	International Cement	Unq	67½
103½	4¼	International Combu. Eng.	9	8⅞
142	65	International Harvester	95	96¼
72¾	25	International Nickel	32¾	31⅞
68⅜	40	International Printers Ink	Unq	Unq
14¾	5	International Products	6½	Unq
149¼	53	International Tel. & Tel.	63⅝	62⅞
242¾	90	Johns Manville	111	108½
104⅞	46⅜	Kemecott Copper	47⅝	48
46⅜	22⅛	Kreuger & Toll	32	32
122½	37	Kroger Grocery	33⅜	32¾
114⅜	80	Liggett & Myers, "B"	107⅜	106⅛
108⅞	22	Ludlum Steel	35⅞	35⅝
114¾	55⅛	Mack Trucks	72	71
101⅜	46	Missouri Pacific	83	Unq
156⅞	35¼	Montgomery Ward	46⅜	45¼
62⅞	23¾	Nevada Consolidated Cop.	20⅝	20¼
256½	160	New York Central	174¾	174
118⅞	75⅛	Northern Pacific Railway	81¾	80½
146½	58⅛	Pacific Lighting	98⅞	97¾
32¼	13	Packard Motor Car	17⅛	16⅞
77¼	35	Paramount Famous Lasky	70¼	69½
110	72⅛	Pennsylvania Railroad	78	77¾
30	13	Pennroad Corporation	12⅞	12⅝
47	24¼	Philips Petroleum	38	37⅝
137¾	54	Public Service of N. Jersey	115½	114
114¾	26	Radio Corporation	53¼	51¼
66	39	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	52⅛	52
181	80	Sears Roebuck	88⅞	87½
31⅜	19	Shell Union	20⅝	21
188	43¾	Simmons Company	37	36⅞
93¼	45⅛	Southern California Edison	66¼	66
157½	105	Southern Pacific Railway	120½	120⅜
243¾	75½	Standard Gas & Electric	119	116¾
83	48	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	79⅝	79¼
48⅛	31¾	Standard Oil of New York	36¾	36½
71⅞	50	Texas Corporation	58⅛	57¾
85¼	42½	Texas Gulf Sulphur	59⅛	59½
139⅜	58½	Timken Roller Bearing	74	73
67⅜	20¼	Trans America	40⅛	40½
140	59	Union Carbide & Carbon	85½	84¼
297⅝	200	Union Pacific Railway	226	225⅝
162	31	United Aircraft & Transp't	76⅝	74¾
47⅞	8½	United Corporation	45½	44¾
59⅝	22	United Gas Improvement	44¼	43¾
20½	6¼	United Dry Docks	5⅝	Unq
65	15	U.S. Rubber	31⅞	31
261¾	150	U.S. Steel	173	170¼
124½	37½	Vanadium	122¼	121
18¼	30	Warner Bros. Pictures	64⅜	63⅝
292⅝	100	Westinghouse E. & M.	181¼	178⅝
103⅞	52¼	Woolworth	64½	63½
		Call Money	3%	3%

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One would not think of residing in, or doing business on a large, or even moderate scale, in any country without making a serious effort to know and understand the political, business, financial and professional leaders of that country. This is particularly true of China where shifting political and economic conditions are always linked up with individuals who thus exercise tremendous influence upon the course of events.

As a direct result of the desire to know the individuals who are leaders of affairs, private and governmental, there has been published in practically every country a book popularly known as "Who's Who," which contains biographical sketches of the great and near-great. Thus we have "Who's Who in America," Who's Who in Great Britain," "Who's Who in Japan," Germany, France, Italy, and so on.

The compilation of a "Who's Who in China," containing the pictures and biographical sketches of political, business, financial and professional leaders of China in the English language. was started in 1917, some thirteen years ago. The first volume, published in 1918, contained only 59 biographical sketches, but the second volume, published in 1920, contained 153. Since that time the book has grown until the volume published in 1926-1927 contained more than 500 biographical sketches. In 1928 a supplement was issued containing more than 100 sketches of new leaders, chiefly these who emerged as a result of the Nationalist Revolution which brought new figures to the helm in both business and politics.

Work has now started on the 1930 edition, which will be the most ambitious publication of the kind ever attempted in Asia. It will be all-inclusive in that will include a complete record of all leaders in the country in the fields of politics, business, finance and the professions. It will be well bound, printed on good paper stock, 8-in by 10½-in., of more than 1,000 pages, and will be a welcome addition to any business office or home library.

The value of this book will immediately be realized by all foreigners as well as Chinese who are interested in the commercial, financial and political affairs of China, due to the vital nccessity of knowing intimately the men who are directing the affairs of contemporary China.

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NOTE: *In case they are not already included, I would recommend the inclusion of the biographies of the following Chinese in the forthcoming edition of Who's Who:—*.....
.....
.....

密勒氏評論報

The China Weekly REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

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Formerly Millard's Review

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WASHINGTON BUREAU
J. J. Underwood—Correspondent
Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.

ADMIRAL ROBISON ON U. S. SOVEREIGNTY OVER P. I.

PROBABLY the most significant statement regarding the results of the London Naval Conference from the standpoint of American naval power in the Far East, was that of Admiral Samuel Shelbourne Robison who testified before the Naval Affairs Committee of the Senate on May 29. The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, through public hearings has been trying to get at the bottom of the naval treaty signed by the representatives of the United States, Great Britain and Japan; in other words, the U. S. Senate before ratifying the treaty desires to find out if possible what its future effect is likely to be. In this connection, Senator Robison's testimony, or at least a brief portion of it which was telegraphed to the Far East by *Reuters*, was most illuminating. After stating that the new naval treaty left the United States with an insufficient number of cruisers carrying 8-inch guns and too many cruisers carrying 6-inch guns, the Admiral declared,

> "The concessions to Japan under the treaty amounted to a partial surrender of American sovereignty over the Philippines. We are worse off in every combatant vessel and we shall find outselves in insurmountable difficulties in the Far East. I don't mean we should lose the war, but we should have a hard time winning it."

In addition to this testimony of Admiral Robison, there has also been the testimony of Admiral Mark L. Bristol, who spent two years as commander of the U. S. Asiatic fleet, which was much to the same general effect. The *Reuter* report on May 29 also stated that two Senators had expressed the opinion that certain reservations on the part of the United States would be necessary before the Senate will ratify the treaty, while an earlier report suggested a further exchange of notes between the United States and Great Britain, prior to ratification. Of further vital interest in connection with American defenses in the Philippines was a report by the *United Press* on May 27 which quoted Rear-Admiral Walter McLean as calling attention to the fact that the treaty gives Japan parity in submarines with the United States. He also pointed out that Japan has a submarine base only 300 miles from the Philippine Islands, whereas the American base is 6,000 miles away.

These statements by experienced naval officers tell the real story of the London Naval Conference and bear out statements made in these columns prior to the Conference that it would be necessary for both America and Britain to make concessions in the Pacific in order to induce Japan to recede from her demand for 70 percent cruiser strength. As a matter of fact Japan's concessions were quite limited but even these small concessions have stirred up a tremendous row in Japanese naval circles where one officer has committed suicide and other high naval officials have threatened to resign. Japanese naval officials returning to Japan by the Trans-Siberian route from the Conference, delayed their journey for several days in Manchuria and Korea, fearful of the reception that they might receive in their home land.

At the Washington Naval Limitation Conference, (1922-1923) the United States was compelled to discontinue the construction of fortifications at Guam and Corrigidor, in order to get Japan to agree to the limitation of battleships. Now still further concessions must be made to bring Japan in line on the cruiser and submarine question. One is therefore led to wonder what further concessions will be made at the next conference, scheduled for 1936! The answer probably will be complete American withdrawal from the Philippines and complete discontinuance of work on the Singapore Base by Great Britain. Thus does Japanese naval power and influence expand and European and American naval power and influence in the West Pacific decrease. And in addition to the rapid increase in Japanese naval power with consequent decrease in American and British naval power in this area there is the simultaneous whittling down of European and American colonial interests and concessions in Oriental countries all the way from China and French Indo-China to British India. There should be a lesson in this situation for the little foreign communities in the Far East on the futility of demanding support from their home governments in the retention of concessions and "special rights." While the home governments might wish to extend assistance, they are powerless to move against tendencies in international politics which are as unalterable as are the daily rising and setting of the sun!

CABLE COMPANIES THREATEN WITHDRAWAL OF LINES?

A REPORT from Nanking which appeared in the *Shun Pao* on June 1 alleged that the managers of the British and Danish cable companies at Shanghai had threatened to withdraw their lines from China in the event the Chinese Government does not renew the old monopolistic contracts which expire at the end of the present year. It was also alleged that the British and Danish ministers had sent notes to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs demanding that the contracts be renewed. The report was not clear as to the Government's reply but it was stated that the official attitude on this question had not changed, in other words the National Government had no intention of renewing the old monopolistic contract, but was willing to discuss a new contract that would protect the interests of the Chinese people and guarantee the territorial integrity of the country. The report in the *Shun Pao* mentioned only the Danish Great Northern Telegraph Company and the British Eastern Extension Cable Company, but nothing was stated regarding the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, an American incorporated company, whose contract also expires at the end of the year, leading to the belief that the American-registered company is conducting its negotiations separately from the other members of the so-called British-Danish cable "trust."

A further report which appeared in the *Shun Pao* on June 2, alleged that the managers of the British and Danish cable companies had notified the Chinese Government to the effect that so long as the Chinese Government had not paid up certain outstanding obligations (amounting to approximately $4,000,000, Chinese currency), the present contracts would be continued regardless of the attitude of the Chinese authorities. The National Ministry of Communications is supposed to have notified the cable companies of its willingness to make new contracts on an equitable basis, that is, minus the old monopolistic clauses and also containing provisions protecting the sovereignty of the country.

In the meantime the National Government is pushing work on the two large wireless receiving and sending stations which are being constructed near Shanghai, the receiving station being located at Linhong and the sending station at Chenju. According to report these two stations will be ready for business by September or October and according to the claims of the Ministry of Communications will be in a position to handle all of China's external communications in the event the cable companies maintain their present position on the old contracts. The new radio stations, which are being equipped with American and French machinery, will be able to communicate directly with the United States, Germany and France. They will not be able to communicate directly with Great Britain due to the refusal, up to the present, of British radio interests to sign a radio traffic agreement, allegedly because of the refusal of the Chinese authorities to purchase British radio equipment. In the event the British and Danish cable companies carry out their threat to withdraw their lines from Chinese soil, it will be necessary for radio messages from China to be dispatched to London by way of Berlin, Paris, or New York.

A later dispatch from Nanking bearing on the cable controversy which appeared in the *China Times* on June 5 stated that the Ministry of Communciations had sent a third note to the British and Danish cable companies declaring China's intention to nullify the old cable contracts on the date of their expiration at the end of 1930.

JAPANESE TESTING OUT THEIR NEW POLICY

DISPATCHES from Japan circulated by the *Rengo* service indicate that the present Japanese Government is "testing-out" its new so-called "friendship" or conciliatory policy in connection with the present Chinese civil war. A dispatch from Tokyo on June 3 stated that "despite the disturbing situation in Shantung due to the prevailing civil war, Japan will not send troops for the protection of her residents and

their properties unless the situation should assume an extremely serious aspect." Continuing, the dispatch stated that Japan would entrust the protection of her citizens and their properties to the Japanese police attached to the Tsinan consulate and to the competent local Chinese authorities. A further *Rengo* telegram from Shimonoseki, also on June 3, told of the arrival at that Japanese port of six Japanese families which had departed from Tsinan and they reported that other Japanese families, particularly women and children, would go to Tsingtao until the crisis had passed in the Tsinan district.

Two years ago when the Tanaka administration had charge of affairs at Tokyo, Baron Tanaka the Premier announced that no Japanese would be evacuated and in case of trouble, the Japanese would dispatch troops to the scene of activities. This was good old "Imperialist" military policy and Baron Tanaka, being a military man, did exactly what he said he would do. He dispatched a Japanese army variously estimated from 20,000 to 40,000 troops into Shantung to protect a Japanese colony in Tsinan numbering probably less than 1,000. The Japanese soldiers provoked a row with the Chinese resulting in a battle for several hours. Several Japanese soldiers were killed and wounded, fifteen Japanese civilians were killed and several hundred Chinese soldiers were mowed down by Japanese machine guns and artillery. A serious situation was precipitated which might easily have led to war between the two countries had not Gen. Chiang Kai-shek exercised forbearance and called off his Chinese army. As it was a serious Sino-Japanese crisis resulted for many months with the usual wholesale Chinese boycott of Japanese goods. Baron Tanaka's Shantung military adventure cost the Japanese Government more than Yen 50,000,000 and the trade losses probably exceeded that sum. And worse, as it turned out, the large Japanese army was not able to protect the lives and properties of Japanese civilians for fifteen were killed and much property destroyed.

Of course, Baron Tanaka and the Japanese General Staff had other "high" political motives in mind when the Japanese army was dispatched to Shantung. They hoped to head off the Chinese Nationalist Army in the advance into North China with the consequent spread of nationalism into Manchuria. This scheme also failed because the Japanese intervention was directly responsible for Marshal Chang Tso-ling's decision to relinquish Peiping without a fight and shortly following the blowing up of the Marshal's train and his murder at the Mukden station, Manchuria decided to "go nationalistic" on its own accord. Since that time there has been active cooperation between Mukden and Nanking in diplomatic affairs with consequent improvement even in the relations of Japan and the Manchurians.

The effect of the disastrous failure of the "strong" policy of Baron Tanaka was far-reaching both in China and Japan. In Japan it was directly responsible for the failure of the Tanaka party in the general election and worse, the so-called Mukden incident (killing of Marshal Chang Tso-ling) was the cause of Baron Tanaka's death, which most Chinese believe was a suicide. In the light of this sad experience with a "strong" policy there is sincere hope for the success of the present policy of "friendship." As a matter of fact the friendship policy has already earned dividends for Japan has induced the Chinese to make a tariff treaty which should be advantageous to Japanese manufacturers selling in this market and in addition, practically all of the old outstanding "incidents" have been adjusted. The Japanese are now making a bid for leadership in the affairs of Asia. This can only succeed to the extent that Japan has the confidence of other Asiatic peoples. If Japan uses her military and naval strength to ride rough-shod over her weaker neighbors, the result will naturally be combinations of other nations with China in resistance to Japan. But if, on the other hand, the Japanese use their strength to protect their weaker neighbors and help them to become strong, then the world will shortly have confidence in Japan's bid for a position of leadership in the affairs of Asia.

PUTNAM WEALE ON THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

IN THE COURSE of a discussion of the famine situation in Shensi province, under the heading "Death and the Helping Hand," Putnam Weale, editor of the *Peiping Leader* on May 23 had the following to say regarding the failure of the American Red Cross to come to the relief of China's famine sufferers,

> "Something, of course, has been done to mitigate the torture. The International Famine Relief Committee has been laboring hard to raise funds; and now our esteemed contemporary, the *Ta Kung Pao* of Tientsin, which is rapidly acquiring a national reputation, has made a great drive which has been so successful that even the ex-Emperor Hsuan Tung, who has little enough money to be sure, has given all his furs and pearls to be sold for the Shensi starving. But these activities, laudable as they are, are mere drops of water in the bucket; the misery has become so widespread and appalling that only a great organization, disposing of great funds, can save the situation.
>
> "That organization exists,—the American Red Cross Society. And not only does it exist but last summer it sent Special Commissioners to China to investigate and report. Woe to all who influenced the writing of that report! The Society that distinguished itself so mightily in the World War under President Hoover's field leadership by succouring untold millions in Europe, has failed miserably in China. Advised by men of no vision, blind to the bounteous fruit that awaited the helping hand, it turned away and left the unfortunate to die. The blot on its escutcheon should be erased,—it is not too late to do that even now. Civil war will leave fresh wounds which must be healed,—there will be fresh ravages to repair. The Cross, if it means anything at all, means succour to the distressed, irrespective of causes or of what has contributed to the distress. America of all countries is in a position to give bountifully: even Congress might have voted a great wheat fund of twenty-five million gold dollars had not men who should have known better —notably Mr. MacMurray, late American Minister to China—thrown their weight

against it.

"There is time to repair the great error committed, time to do something great. When the present war is fought to its inevitable conclusion, there will be a fresh wave of suffering to attend to, fresh hordes of miserables. To withhold help when there is such a call will be to deny the principles on which Red Cross Associations were founded throughout the world."

Northern Coalition Handicapped by Serious Shortage of Finanees

Changsha, capital of Hunan province, was occupied by 30,000 Kwangsi rebel troops commanded by Generals Chang Fakwei, Li Tsung-jen and Bei Tsung-chi on the night of Wednesday, June 4, the Nationalist troops under Gen. Ho Chien having evacuated the city as a strategic move several hours earlier. It also was reported that 20,000 Ironsides were advancing on Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi province. Government troops are being concentrated at Yochow, on the Yangtsze, westward of Hankow and at Kiukiang, eastward of Hankow. Japanese *Rengo* reports from Shantung stated Gen. Yen Hsi-shan's forces under Fu Tso-yi are making a desperate attempt to cross the Yellow River to attack that city.

Official report from Government military headquarters at Hsuchowfu on Thursday, June 5, stated situation inactive on Lung-Hai sector due to serious defeat of Kuominchun troops with heavy losses of men and munitions. Report alleged three-fifths of rebel divisions were either killed or captured. Government forces now taking defensive on Lung-Hai while concentrating attention on situation in Hunan and Shantung.

THAT the Northern Coalition is seriously handicapped by a shortage of finances and that a long-drawn-out fight is likely for this reason to react disastrously for the Northern rebels is indicated in reports which have appeared in the newspapers of Peiping and Tienstin in recent days. The *Peiping Leader*, which is Gen. Yen Hsi-shan's organ, on May 28, printed a notice on the front page which read as follows, "There is reason to suppose that the Tientsin Customs impasse will be settled to the satisfaction of the Northern Allies before the end of the week." The end of the week mentioned was May 31, but apparently nothing had happened to improve the financial situation in the North, because on the previous day, May 27, the *North China Star* (Tientsin) published a *Reuter* dispatch stating that the notes issued by Gen. Yen's Provincial Bank of Shansi, at Taiyuanfu, were being discounted 37 percent, "but they recovered later and closed at the previous day's rate, viz. 32 percent discount." The report in the *Star* also stated that Gen. Shang Chen, acting governor of Shansi province had called a meeting to discuss the serious financial situation wherein it had been decided to take drastic action against some of the members of the Taiyuanfu Banking Association for alleged speculation on the local exchange.

A further indication of the serious financial situation in the North was shown in a *Kuo Wen* message from Peiping, which appeared in the Peiping and Tientsin newspapers on May 19 stating that Gen. Yen the commander-in-chief of Northern forces had ordered the immediate issuance of military notes to the amount of $6,000,000 as a means of defraying military expenses in the territories under the control of Yen and Feng. As a result of Gen. Yen's orders the military authorities in Peiping and Tientsin on May 18 issued proclamations to the effect that the new military notes "must be accepted as legal tender by merchants and all the tax organs in Peiping and that no discount should be allowed." It was stated further that these new notes would be redeemed "as soon as the national bank now in the course of preparation, is inaugurated." The "new national bank" referred to apparently was the bank with a capital of $100,000,000 which Gen. Yen proposed to establish with capital obtained from the Tientsin customs revenues.

Considerable mystery still surrounds Gen. Yen's attempt and apparent failure to seize the Tientsin customs revenues, but a report in the *North China Star* on May 24 stated that Dr. Tchou Ngao-hsian, who is Yen's Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Peiping, had admitted at a conference with newspaper correspondents, that Gen. Yen's orders in respect to the seizure of the Tientsin customs funds "had not been carried out." Just what had happened was not clear from Dr. Tchou's statement, but it was indicated that the Commissioner of Customs at Tientsin, Mr. Bell, had withdrawn the funds from the Chinese bank of Communications and had deposited the money in the British Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, over which the Northern militarists and politicians had no control. In view of the bearing of this question on the financial situation in the North, Dr. Tchou's complete statement is of interest,

> "There are still many foreigners who do not understand the Tientsin Customs issue. The Customs revenue is divided into two parts, the old part i.e. the revenue from the original 5% import and export duty, used to guarantee China's foreign loans and the new part, i. e. the revenue collected as a result of the enforcement of the new national tariff. This second part used to be, before Mr. Bell made the change, deposited in the Bank of Communications and remitted to the Central Bank in Shanghai every week. It is this new part that Nanking has utilized as security for the huge amount of new loans it has made, and it is this new part that Marshal Yen has determined to retain at Tientsin in order not to let it be used by Nanking to buy war material to attack us. Marshal Yen has emphatically declared that he would refrain from doing anything that might shake China's credit.
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> "In spite of Marshal's order Mr. Bell has deposited this 'new money' in the Hongkong Bank and refused to admit the competence of the local Chinese authorities. Marshal Yen, being desirous of maintaining trade and commerce, has not resorted to drastic action so far, but he is considering the necessary steps to take in order to keep the money in the banks in the North
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> "At the beginning of this week, the Chinese Superintendent of Customs at Tientsin was here and he told me that he and his colleagues had been greatly displeased with the attitude of Mr. Bell. Means had been devised by them to thoroughly carry out Marshal Yen's order, he said, and if there is a dramatic climax it will be entirely due to Mr. Bell's stubbornness."

A further indication of the adverse financial situation prevailing in the Northern provinces was given in a telegram which Yen Chih-yi, a member of the Hopei (Chihli) provincial government sent to Gen. Yen on May 18 appealing for a postponement of a proposed tax on machine-made goods in Tientsin. Mr. Yen declared that the dislocation of communications resulting from the military situation had caused Chinese traders to experience great difficulties in disposing of their goods and under these circumstances it was beyond their power to pay an additional tax. The Hopei pro-

vincial government had passed a resolution calling for postponement of the tax and had authorized the dispatch of a telegram to Gen. Yen, "but no reply from Gen. Yen had been received."

A further report from Peiping by *Reuters* dated May 26 stated that Gen. Yen had made a demand on the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Peiping for the sum of $800,000, one half of which was to be raised in Taiyuanfu, the Shansi provincial capital. It was stated that "as a result of Gen. Yen's further demand for funds, it was feared (in Taiyuanfu) that many small firms will have to close down." On May 28, the three leading Northern generals, Yen Hsi-shan, Feng Yu-hsiang and Li Tsung-jen issued a joint telegram addressed to Chinese bankers in Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow and Canton warning them against "further underwriting bonds issued by the Chiang Kai-shek administration." This telegram, however, was more tempered than Yen's original declaration that he intended to repudiate all loans which had been issued by the National Government since its establishment in 1927, which according to Yen's telegram amounted to the considerable sum of $430,000,000. In Yen's latest declaration on the subject of Nanking's loans he carefully stated that he would repudiate only those loans which had been issued by the National Government "after April 1, 1930," he apparently having in mind the recent loan for $24,000,000 which was disposed of to local Shanghai bankers.

The Japanese *Rengo* news service on May 31 circulated a dispatch from Peiping stating that Gen. Yen had promulgated a set of regulations for what he called the "China National Bank of Taiyuanfu, capitalized at $100,000,000." According to the regulations the new "national bank" was to have a charter for thirty years with a "paid up" capital of $25,000,000, to be supplied by the "Central Government," and the remainder, or $75,000,000 to be supplied by the various provinces. The Japanese report stated that Yen's action in attempting to create a new national bank had been forced by Feng Yu-hsiang's pressure upon Shansi for "sorely needed funds for military expenses." The report concluded with the statement, "whether the bank will be successfully launched remains to be seen."

In further reference to the matter of Yen's financial predicament, the National State Council on May 25 issued a mandate declaring that the "National Government will not recognize any domestic or foreign loans issued or contracted or any contracts entered into since the outbreak of the revolt by Yen Hsi-shan under his bogus title of Commander in Chief, or in the name of any other subordinate organs. Banks or other commercial organs found guilty of advancing funds to the said rebel secured on Government revenues shall be strictly dealt with."

THE NORTHERN "PARTY" ISSUE

The latest development in regard to efforts of representatives of various estranged factions in the Kuomintang to get together in the North for the purpose of forming a provisional or opposition government in Peiping, was on May 28 when a *Kuo Wen* (independent) message from Peiping stated that "agreement on outstanding party issues is expected to be reached shortly." This message stated that Chen Kung-po, Left Wing leader, had returned to Peiping and resumed discussions with Tan Chen, representative of the Western Hills (extreme right) faction. As a result of this conference it was stated that a joint manifesto would be issued (supposedly, on Friday, May 30) and in addition there would be issued separately two other manifestoes, one by the right and the other by the left wing of the Party, announcing the legal termination of the central executive committee elected at the Party Congresses held in Shanghai and Canton respectively. The so-called "joint-declaration" which was scheduled to be issued on Friday, May 30, was to contain the signatures of 14 members of the Left Wing, otherwise known as the "reorganizationists," by 8 members of the Western Hills or extreme right wing, and also by 7 leaders designated by Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and two others. This report alleged that Wang Ching-wei, Left Wing leader, who is still sojourning in the British Colony of Hongkong, had on May 25 wired to Chen Kung-po urging him to issue the joint declaration "as soon as possible."

Due to the conflicting reports which have appeared in the Chinese newspapers in Shanghai and the absence of copies of newspapers from North China since May, 29, it is impossible to determine what has happened in respect to the "joint-manifesto" which was scheduled to be issued on May 30. A dispatch from Peiping which appeared in the *Sin Wan Pao* (Shanghai) on May 29 stated that a compromise had been effected through the efforts of Chao Pai-lin, a representative of the Shansi faction, in accordance with which the document would be signed by 32 representatives. The *Shun Pao* (Shanghai) on May 30 issued a dispatch from Peiping based on an article which had appeared in the Peiping *New Morning Post* which claimed that the "long-expected conference may be opened tomorrow, May 31, providing nothing happens to hinder the meeting." This report stated that hundreds of unemployed officials were crowding the residence of Gen. Yen's representative, Chao Pai-lin, in the expectation of obtaining jobs in the new provisional government. However, several members of the Left Wing faction, including Chen Kung-po, Wang Fah-ching and Pei Yung-ti, discredited the report of a compromise and declared that Party problems could only be settled by the personal presence of Wang Ching-wei in the North. Tan Chen, representative of the Western Hills faction also issued an interview wherein he declared that since Chao Pai-lin (Yen's representative) had done everything possible to bring about a compromise, the situation was hopeless "so long as Wang Ching-wei insisted upon his point of view regarding the question of Party legitimacy."

The *Shun Pao* on June 1 published another dispatch from Peiping referring further to the proposed "Combined Political Conference," stating that despite Wang Ching-wei's objections all military leaders who had proved to be of service in the anti-Chiang war, as well as provincial chairmen and other important politicians and leaders of the Party whose merits had been recognized, would participate in the meeting. Continuing, the report alleged that Chao Pai-lin had again called on Chen Kung-po urging him to "open the conference," and thus avoid further delay in the formation of a government in the North. Chen had replied to this request by stating that he had again telegraphed to Wang Ching-wei urging him to proceed North immediately. The report stated

that a sort of "preparatory" conference had been held by members of the Western Hills group, including Tan Chen, Hsieh Shih, Chou Lu, etc., who maintained that there should be no further delay in the opening of the conference and the issuance of the "joint-manifesto." The *Sin Wan Pao* on June 2 stated that Yen had telegraphed from his military headquarters at Shihkiachwang expressing the opinion that the new government in Peiping "must be legally produced through the Party," hence the proposed political, military and Party coalition conference will be postponed, pending further developments of the military situation. The *Shun Pao* on June 3 issued a further dispatch from Peiping containing the significant information that certain military leaders had demanded that an immediate conference of military, political and Party representatives be held for the purpose of forming a Northern Government and that if such a provisional government could be formed it "would receive the approval of Wang Ching-wei," and that later on, following the conclusion of the military campaign against Nanking, "it might be formally recognized." The report stated that the military leaders "could not afford to wait and let the opportunity pass for forming a provisional government." The report concluded by stating that Chen Kung-po had decided to depart for Japan, meaning possibly to Hongkong for a personal interview with Wang Ching-wei.

HUNANESE-IRONSIDES DRIVE ON HANKOW

While serious fighting has been in progress in central and eastern Honan along the Lung-Hai and southern end of the Peiping-Hankow railways, chief attention is now centered on the attempt of the Kwangsi forces and the so-called Ironsides to break through the Government lines in Hunan and Kiangsi provinces. As forecasted in the reports which appeared in tsese columns of *The Review* on May 24, the Kwangsi forces and Ironsides, following their defeat and eviction from Kwangsi province by the loyal Cantonese forces early in May, decided to advance northward through Hunan and Kiangsi provinces with the Yangtsze Valley as their objective. In an effort to check this move, the Government ordered 10,000 troops under Miao Bing-wan and Tan Tao-yuan to embark for the Yangtsze Valley in order to cooperate with Gen. Ho Chien in Hunan and Lu Ti-ping in Kiangsi in an attempt to head off the new move. The force of 10,000 troops from Canton arrived at Kiukiang (Kiangsi) this week and are reported to have established their headquarters at Nanchang, the capital of Kiangsi. According to reports from Hankow the Kwangsi forces and Ironsides are advancing on two separate routes, the Kwangsi forces advancing through Hunan toward the provincial capital, Changsha, while the Ironsides under Gen. Chang Fa-kwei are advancing northward through Kiangsi in the direction of the provincial capital, Nanchang. The ultimate objectives of these moves are Shasi on the Yangtsze above Hankow and Kiukiang on the Yangtsze below Hankow. While it has been announced that both the Kwangsi forces and the Ironsides are cooperating with the Northern Coalition, it is generally thought that their real objective is Hankow where they have in contemplation the establishment of another radical Kuomintang or possibly a "Red" government somewhat along the lines of the Soviet-advised government which existed in Hankow in 1927 prior to the establishment of the Nanking Government by moderate elements in the Kuomintang under Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

Latest reports on the Hunan situation on June 3 stated that Gen. Chen Chi-tang at Canton has dispatched a considerable number of troops northward into Hunan in pursuit of the Kwangsi troops and the Ironsides. In addition the National Government ordered several gunboats to take up their stations at Yochow, Changsha and Chenglingchi in order to assist the military. A report in the *Shun Pao* stated that the rebel troops had advanced as far as Paoking on the Siang river in south-central Hunan. It was claimed that this city was controlled by the loyal Hunanese troops. It was also claimed that the rebel troops were poorly armed and that the Government troops did not expect any serious resistence. However, a report which appeared in the opposition newspaper *Keh Min Jit Pao* (Shanghai) alleged that Gen. Chang Fa-kwei's Ironsides had occupied Hsiantan and had established a new provincial government with Gen. Chang Fa-kwei as chairman. Also it was alleged that the advance guards of the Ironsides had reached Yoloshan on the opposite side of the river from Changsha. A report by the Japanese *Rengo* service stated that the Japanese had dispatched two gunboats to Changsha for the purpose of removing their nationals from that city in the event the situation became more serious.

LITTLE CHANGE IN HONAN AND SHANTUNG

Reports from both North and South generally agree that the military situation on the Lung-Hai and Peiping-Hankow railways in Honan and in northern Shantung remain practically the same as indicated in reports appearing in these columns last week. A report by the *Kuo Min* (official) news agency on June 3, from Hankow, stated that the Nanking 3rd Army Corps had routed the rebel Kuominchun troops and occupied Hohsiangchiao, south of Sincheng, after a fierce battle lasting several days. It was claimed that the occupation of this point would protect the Government troops from a flank attack by Feng's troops operating from Chengchow. The same report by the *Kuo Min* agency stated that the situation remained unchanged on the Lung-Hai front and that the Shansi troops had "dug-in" as protection against the Government air-bombing attacks. The fighting in this section is still in the vicinity of Lanfeng to the east of Kaifeng, the Government military headquarters now being in Kweiteh.

In reference to the situation in Shantung, Chu Hsi, acting chairman of the provincial government declared that the Shantung authorities felt confident of their ability to repulse any attack by the Shansi troops from the north under Gen. Fu Tso-li or from the west under Gen. Shih Yu-shan. He claimed that the Government forces along the Yellow River outnumbered the rebels. The Nationalist troops under Gen. Han Fu-chu, commander of the 1st Army Corps were stated to have advanced to Yucheng following the withdrawal of the Northerners from Pingyuan. Reverting to the situation in Hunan, the *Kuo Min* reports on June 3 claimed that repeated attempts of the Kwangsi rebels to cross the Siang river south of Hengchow in southern Hunan had been frustrated by the Hunanese forces under the personal command of Gen. Ho Chien. A *Kuo Min* report from Hsuchowfu, in Northern Kiangsu at the junction of the Lung-Hai and Tientsin-Pukow railways, stated that the 3rd Army Corps under Gen. Ho Chen-chun were reported to have effected junction with the left wing forces of the 2nd Army corps at Taikanghsien due to the defeat of the Kuominchun troops at Chowkiakow. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had appointed Chang Fong, formerly provincial commissioner of reconstruction in Honan as acting provincial chairman of the Honan government now functioning in Kweiteh. A report circulated from Peiping that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had been wounded in the fighting at Lanfeng was officially denied. As an indirect reply to this rumor, *Reuters* correspondent at Nanking on June 3 issued a report that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was in excellent health and spirits and was making daily inspection flights by airplane from Kweiteh on the Lung-Hai line to Lo-Ho on the Peiping-Hankow line and on one flight had passed over Feng's headquarters at Chengchow. The National airforces under the command of Gen. Chang Wei-chang were continuing daily bombing expeditions over the rebel lines, dropping bombs on Chengchow. It was stated that considerable damage had been done to the bridge across the Yellow River north of Chengchow.

There were two serious arsenal explosions during the week, one at Tsinan which destroyed a considerable quantity of Government ammunition and powder and another at Shanghai, where several workmen were killed and injured.

Communist-Bandit Developments

Foochow, June 1—Communist-bandit forces under leaders Chu and Teh still harassing Pingyuan district; government brigade of troops engaging gang at Tingsui.

Tokyo, June 1—Further Japanese dispatch stated that band of 100 Korean communists bombed and burned Korean Association school, Association building and Japanese consulates in the Lungchingtsun area of Chentao district, adjacent to Korean boundary; Chinese military and Japanese police cooperating in suppression activities.

Amoy, June 2—Martial law declared here owing to communist menace.

Nanking, June 2—To help campaign against bandits, Government urges greater care in appointment of Magistrates to districts which have been re-occupied after

being held by bandits. Stated that in future local commissioners of public safety must share responsibility with magistrates in preservation of order in districts so as to prevent recurrency of banditry.

Hongkong, June 2—Gen. Chen Chi-tang, commander of Government troops at Canton has ordered the abolishing of the Peh-kiang bandit-communist suppression headquarters in order that the troops may be transferred to Hunan to pursue th fleeing Kwangsi and Ironside rebels under Gen. Chang Fa-kwei and prevent them reaching the Yangtsze Valley.

Changsha, Hunan, June 2—Hunan provincial government issued declaration addressed to people asking for assistance in eardication of "fire and water" bandits and communists; declaration also warns against giving secret aid to forces of disorder.

Tokyo, Japan, June 3—Dispatch by *Rengo* stated that Chinese troops dispersed Korean terrorists which raided town of Toutaokou, located 18 miles south of Yenki, Chentao district of Kirin Province, Manchuria. Terrorists believed to be working in cooperation with Chinese communists.

Nanking, June 3—Bandits-communists under Pan Teh-hui invaded Yangsing, Hupeh, but were dispersed by bombardment from Government gunboats. Bandits-communists finally evacuated town and gunboats partolling Yangtsze between Wuhsueh and Chitseng.

Hankow, June 3—Hankow provisional headquarters received reports of serious bandit-communist activities at Chanmien, southern Hupeh; reinforcements sent to military commander of district.

Nanking, June 3—Police reserve units stationed at Kinghsien, Anhwei, mutined, opened jail and liberated inmates, seized arms of district government, following which they plundered towns of Chutan and Matao. Gen. Ma Fu-hsiang, provincial governor sent troops.

Shanghai, June 4—Report in *Evening Post* stated five bandit raids in Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces resulted in 15,000 people being made homeless and $40,000 worth of property stolen. Towns looted included Wing-An, fifteen miles from Wenchow, Chekiang; Zangho, also near Wenchow; Sanleeanchen, northern Kiangsu and two villages near Jukao, north Kiangsu.

Nanking, June 4—Japanese *Rengo* service message stated communist raiders in Kiangsi, recently looted more than 20 telegraph offices and carried away the instruments, and in addition sawed down poles and stole the telegraph wire for nearly ten miles in the vicinity of Kiukiang completely disrupting telegraphic communication between Shanghai and Hankow, Report based on information from the Chinese Ministry of Communications.

Shanghai, May 26—Band of 500 communists operating near Kiukiang, Kiangsi, dispersed by marines from Chinese gunboat "Wei-sheng."

The following summaries of communist and bandit activities have been compiled from the Chinese and foreign newspapers since the publication of similar reports in recent issues of *The Review*:

Hankow, May 26—Dozen men, armed with pistols, thought to be communists, stormed Amoy jail, killed two wardens, wounded several guards, gained complete control of prison and set free all prisoners desirous of leaving; fifty-four prisoners actually escaped, remainder fearing to leave; of those escaping 24 were believed to be communists. Those responsible for occupying prison entered in small groups for alleged purpose of visiting prisoners.

Satow, May 28—Fukien communist-bandit gang, numbering 3,000 attacked Tahpu and occupied Shihyung murdering inhabitants, looting burning homes.

Canton, May 30—Public Safety Bureau raided communist organs in vicinity of Tai Tung hospital and Poh Oi Road, made several arrests, seized much communist literature.

Hankow, May 30—Owing to communist menace in vicinity of Changsha and Hsiangtang, Gen. Ho Ying-ching, director of Hankow provincial headquarters ordered gunboats "Tehshing," and "Kungshing" to sail for affected district.

Amoy, May 30—Communist horde numbering 3,000 concetrated at Yungting and Hulai occupied Luhsiapu and invaded Yungting. Government troops under Gen. Chiang Kwang-nai surrounded communists, killed 400, wounded 100 and dispersed remainder who are retreating toward Kuchun.

Russo-Chinese Conference Deadlocked—Soviet Resumes Border Raids

ALONG with the reports from Moscow stating that the Sino-Russian delegates have been unable to reach an understanding on the question of the management of the Chinese Eastern Railway, there also have been received reports from Harbin stating that the Soviet Red Army has resumed its demonstrations on the North Manchurian frontier and other reports stating that a so-called Mongolian People's Army led by Soviet officers has been observed along the border of the Barga district of Heilungkiang province. The report regarding the activities of the Soviet Red Army, which was circulated by the Chinese *Kuo Wen* news agency on June 3 stated that Soviet troops on the frontier had again fired shots across the border into Chinese territory at various points and that Soviet cavalry had raided into Chinese territory and carried away a number of Chinese. As on previous occasions the Soviet activity on the Chinese North Manchurian border coincides with the outbreak of fighting between the National Government and the Yen-Feng coalition in North China, one of the Soviet's motives undoubtedly being to prevent Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang from coming to the assistance of the National Government.

In regard to the Moscow conference, the situation apparently has become completely deadlocked despite numerous preliminary conferences between Mo Teh-hui, the chief Chinese delegate and Karakhan, the head of the Soviet delegation. The report by the *Kuo Wen* news agency alleged that the views of the opposing sides "are still widely different from each other, hence it is quite doubtful whether the formal conference can be convened in the near future." A report in the *Shun Pao* on June 4 stated that there had been no results from Mo Teh-hui's offer to purchase the C. E. R. and that Mr. Mo had dispatched a diplomatic messenger to Mukden asking for further instructions. Also, the Soviet Government summoned Melnikoff, the Soviet Consul-General in Harbin to Moscow for a conference, and it was stated that prior to his departure Melnikoff had held a conference with Tsai Yu-shen, the former Chinese commissioner of foreign affairs at Harbin who was responsible for the Habarovsk protocol. Shortly following the signing of the Habarovsk protocol, the National Government dismissed Tsai from his position and ordered him punished, but recently the order for his punishment was withdrawn, it being stated that his dismissal from office was considered sufficient.

On June 4 the Foreign Ministry at Nanking issued a statement denying the accuracy of a report circulated by the Japanese *Rengo* service on June 2 alleging that Karakhan, the head of the Soviet delegation had proposed to the Chinese delegation that the Soviet embassy and consulates in China be immediately reopened and that they be protected by armed guards in future; also that the Soviet Far Eastern Bank (Dalbank) when reopened, should likewise be protected by armed guards. The Chinese denial stated that no such

proposal has been made by Karakhan to the Chinese delegation, hence it was believed that the Soviet Government had inspired the report as a "feeler" in order to observe the Chinese reactions.

In further reference to the Moscow Conference, the *Kuo Min* (official) news agency on May 30 stated that definite differences of opinion had developed between the Chinese and Russian delegates due to the Soviet insistence that the so-called Habarovsk Protocol must be carried out in fullest detail. For this reason the Soviet Government had refused to discuss the question of limiting the

Reproduction of poster displayed in Nanking during the Conference on Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs. This cartoon shows Soviet Russia holding Outer Mongolia and offering Inner Mongolia a "gold brick" whereon is inscribed, "We will help you in your independence movement." Inner Mongolia spurns the Soviet offer and says that the Kuomintang members are his brothers.

traordinary military and political conference in Mukden which met a few days ago and is now in session with all high officials of the Three Eastern Provinces in attendance.

An interesting sidelight on Soviet policy toward China was provided in an interview with Soviet officials in Harbin which was circulated by Miles W. Vaughn, Far Eastern representative of the *United Press* on May 21. In this interview, Mr. Vaughn stated that Soviet officials in North Manchuria "are not greatly concerned regarding the outcome of the present Sino-Russian conference in Moscow; that so far as Moscow is concern-

powers of the Soviet general manager of the C. E. R. or any other question which the Soviet considered to have been established in the protocol. It was stated that in the event the Russians do not recede from their position that it would be impossible for the conference to discuss anything except land and water communication and the Chinese offer to purchase the railway. This apparently was the cause of the deadlock and Mr. Mo's decision to ask for further instructions from both Nanking and Mukden. This also is considered the chief inspiration for the calling of an ex-

ed the Sino-Soviet conflict of last summer and fall is over and that the terms of the agreement signed in Habarovsk are the basis of present relations." In reference to China's offer to purchase the railway, Mr. Vaughn stated that Soviet officials in North Manchuria had indicated that Moscow would be willing to sell, but that the price mentioned, 1,400,000,000 gold roubles or G.$700,000,000 was obviously far beyond China's ability to pay. The Russians claimed that this figure represented the total Russian investment in the road, plus interest to date, despite the fact that their official

reports have always mentioned the sum of G.$350,000,000 as representing the original cost of construction. In reference to present conditions on the railway, Mr. Vaughn stated that both the Chinese and Russians appeared to be adopting a "give and take" attitude in the management, but that foreign observers in North Manchuria were agreed "that there still exists many elements of danger and that the possibility of a new conflict should not be ignored."

According to letters received from Harbin during the week, passengers arriving in that city from Vladivostok continue to report serious disorder in the Siberian Maritime province. The official Soviet *Angasta* news agency published in Harbin an alleged interview with the Japanese Consul in Vladivostok refuting the reports of peasant uprisings, but Mr. Yagi, the Japanese Consul in Harbin stated that no reports had been received from the Japanese consul in Vladivostok due to the break down in telephone and telegraph communication between Harbin and the Russian port city. The Russian newspaper *Zaria* in Harbin on May 24 published a report stating that conditions in Vladivostok were quiet on May 21, but that serious discontent existed among the inhabitants due to the economic difficulties and the repressive acts of the Soviet authorities. It was alleged that no meat was obtainable, that even horse meat was scarce and that there was a dearth of sugar and bread and practically all other food stuffs. The general economic situation was allegedly becoming worse and all kinds of rumors were in circulation, particularly regarding fights between the Red Army and mutineers at the Suchan coal mines. It was stated that the Red Army had established a complete blockade of the district in the vicinity of the Suchan mines (located in the southern part of the Maritime province to the east of Vladivostok) and that no one was allowed to enter or leave the district. Passengers on the Ussuri railway leading from Vladivostok to the Chinese frontier stated that Russian peasants had deserted the villages and fled to the woods and hills.

The *Rupor*, another Russian newspaper in Harbin on May 24 stated that passengers arriving from Vladivostok on the previous day stated that Vladivostok was in turmoil and that the train had been detained for more than 12 hours at the Ugolnaia station, though no other trains were expected from east or west. After several cars of wounded had arrived from a branch line, the main line train was allowed to depart. When the train reached Kiparissovo station, firing was heard and numerous shots struck the cars. The passengers were thrown into a panic and many tried to crawl under the benches. Red soldiers began to get on the train, which increased the panic. These soldiers were stated to have belonged to the Soviet 97th Division of "Tehon" or Extraordinary troops. They were alleged to be fleeing from some enemy. When the train reached Nikolsk-Ussurusk, an armored car was attached and the journey continued. Several wounded were removed from the train at Nikolsk-Ussurusk and it was found that the outside of the cars were peppered with iron nails and slugs, indicating that the peasants had been using home-made ammunition. The station Nikolsk-Ussurusk gave the impression of a vast military camp with thousands of Red soldiers everywhere.

A report from Harbin published in the *Shun Pao* on June 1 alleged that Soviet Communist Party and Government officials at Habarovsk and other frontier towns had fled on account of the anti-Soviet activities of the peasants, the uprisings having assumed serious proportions. Practically all shops and factories had closed and that on May 29 the laborers and farmers at Vladivostok had raided the Soviet penitentiary where political prisoners were incarcerated and effected a general delivery. The report stated that large numbers of the police and militia were killed, but that the Red Army had finally put down the revolts and had arrested hundreds of residents for participation in the disturbances.

The Soviet Whittling Down China's Western Border

ON APRIL 29, at the town of Ainabulak, in the Kazakstan district of Russia, only a short distance from China's extreme western frontier, there was held a monster celebration with more than 10,000 people in attendance. This celebration marked the completion of the new Soviet-Turkish railway, 1,700 miles in length which connects with the Trans-Siberian railway a short distance west of Tomsk and then runs southward paralleling the Chinese border of Mongolia and Sinkiang for hundreds of miles to Tashkent in Russian Turkestan where it connects with another Russian railway running into central Russia. The strategic and economic importance of this new Soviet railway may be realized by an inspection of the accompanying map. From an economic standpoint the railway will be able to transport the products of Siberia and North Manchuria, grain and timber, to Turkestan. It unites Siberia with Central Asia and brings the Soviet Union within reach of the markets of western China, which heretofore have been inaccessible. From a military and strategic standpoint the new railway gives Soviet Russia access to the western districts of Outer Mongolia and Sinkiang, or Chinese Turkestan, and thus brings them within the orbit of Russian influence. In brief, Soviet Russian influence which long has been potentially great in these western Chinese districts, now becomes an active force. In the event of a crisis between China and Russia, such as occurred last summer, the Soviet Government, by use of the new railway, may now send armies into China's western territories without any fear of Chinese resistence because China has no railway giving access to these districts. It is only a matter of time until the Russians will be driving branch lines from the new "Turksib" railway into Chinese territory, thus completing the process of bringing this important section of Central Asia directly under Soviet influence.

It is not possible to over-estimate the importance of this Russian accomplishment from the standpoint of the future control of the lands and peoples which in the past have acknowledged the suzerainty of China. The fact that both Mongolia and Tibet have both sent delegations to the Nation-

al Government at Nanking, seeking for assistance, constitutes a practical indication of the trend of politics in Central Asia. And while there has been much talk on the part of Chinese officialdom regarding plans for extending assistance to these peoples of Central Asia, there has been nothing but talk and from present prospects, there can be nothing more than talk for many years to come, due to the fact that China is wasting her substance on civil wars and domestic conflicts when she should be building up her strength against outside aggression. It should be of significance to all intelligent Chinese that the Soviet Russians have completed this 1,700 miles railway costing G.$100,000,000 within the brief period of four years, a period in China's history which has been taken up entirely in domestic quarrels and squabbles that appear to be as interminable now as they were four years ago.

The above sketch map illustrates the significance of the New Siberian Turkish Railway which has just been completed by the Soviet Government and which parallels the Western Chinese frontier for 700 miles.

The following reports regarding the construction and completion of the new Soviet-Turkish railway are reproduced from recent issues of The *New York Times*. They were written by the *Associated Press* correspondent in Moscow, by Walter Duranty, special correspondent of the *Times*, and by the *United Press*.

TURKISH RAILWAY OPENED BY THE SOVIET

By The Associated Press

Ainabulak, Russia, April 28—Over deserts, plains and mountainlands once traversed by Alexander the Great and Tamerlane the Conqueror the Soviet Government today opened a modern 1,700-mile railroad of its own construction, connecting the present Central Asia Railroad at Aris, Uzbekistan, with the great Transsiberian Railway at Novosibirsk.

The new road changes the whole face of Middle Asia and transforms Kazakstan, which is the largest autonomous republic within the Soviet potential economic significance.

Next to the huge Dnieperstroy hydroelectric plant, on the Dnieper River, being constructed under the supervision of Hugh L. Cooper, American engineer, this new railroad, which was built entirely by Russian labor and without foreign technical or financial assistance, is the greatest single industrial achievement of the Communist Government since it came into power, twelve years ago. It cost $100,000,000 and its construction occupied four years.

At the dedicatory ceremonies and celebrations, which will occupy several days, were Jan Rudzutak, Soviet Commissar of Railroads, a number of other high government officials, and a large group of American and foreign cor-

respondents, a special train having taken them over the 5,000-mile journey from Moscow.

The chief importance of the new railway rests in the fact that it will enable the government to supply to the primitive and undeveloped areas of Turkestan great quantities of wheat at low prices from the rich granaries of Siberia, and also unlimited supplies of timber from the vast Siberian forests. Turkestan will thus be freed from the necessity of raising wheat itself and will be able in consequence to enlarge its present cotton-growing territories. The Soviet Government expects this expansion of the cotton-growing fields to make the Soviet Union independent of the United States and Egypt for its cotton supply, on which in the past it has spent more than $70,000,000 annually.

The government will also be able to export the wheat which it now sends to Turkestan from the Volga, the Ukraine and Northern Caucasus. When the $250,000,000 irrigation works in Turkestan which are being supervised by Arthur Powell Davis of Oakland, Cal., formerly head of the United States Reclamation Service, are completed, the Soviet Government expects to be able to export cotton.

Already scores of new settlements have sprung into life along the "Turksib" (Turkestan-Siberian) Railroad, with schools, hospitals and workmen's homes displacing the nomadic squatters and supplanting the old patriarchal life of the dwellers with modern Communist forms of government.

Brings Soviet Closer to China

As the new line parallels the Chinese frontier for a distance of about 700 miles, it also has great military and strategic importance. But it is in economic and industrial uses that the railroad will be of greatest value to the Soviet Government and to the millions of inhabitants of

This map, reproduced from the *New York Times*, shows the relationship of the new Siberian-Turkish railway to the Chinese western border. It is the intention of the Soviet Government to connect this railway with Outer Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan, thus drawing the products of those regions away from China and into Soviet Russia.

Turkestan. The line not only unites Siberia with Central Asia but brings the Soviet Union within reach of the great Western Chinese markets which heretofore have remained isolated.

The work on the Turksib line was directed largely by William Shatoff, formerly an anarchist of Chicago, who is now an important executive official of the technical department of the Soviet Government. About 500,000 native workmen, trained in the government's specially established schools in Semipalatinsk, and 200,000 camels were used to transport the material for the road over the sandy wastes and parched steppes of Kazakstan. All the rail equipment, locomotives, passenger coaches and freight cars are of Soviet manufacture.

OLD AND NEW MEET AT OPENING OF TURKSIB RAILWAY

By Walter Duranty

Ainibulak, Kazakstan, Russia, April 29 (Delayed)—Steel met here today on the Turksib Railroad when Bill Shatoff, former American anarchist and director of operations in the construction of the road; the Japanese Communist, Katayama, and representatives of the local central governments drove in the last spikes in an almost supernatural amphitheatre of rolling hills. Red-draped stands crowned the cutting above the junction point and beyond them 10,000 people were massed on the hillside, their faces and costumes typical of Russia's vast racial conglomerate.

Above them were red banners in a dozen languages, the largest of which proclaimed:

"The Turksib hook-up is a pledge that the five-year plan will be completed in four years."

Old and New Together

In the background and all around on the hillsides thousands of Kazak horsemen wheeled, sometimes charging together, then scattering like swallows to make a picture reminiscent of Genghis Khan's great hunting roundups, which their ancestors carried out in the selfsame territory. But a metal monoplane roaring over-head, press photographers on the ground and the long, heavy trains from the north and south struck a modern note in this meeting of Europe and Asia.

The nomads from the steppe eyed the loud-speakers with superstitious awe as the railroad executives told how the line had been built and the government orators explained its purpose and incalculable importance in the future development not of this region alone but of the whole Soviet Union.

Then as a band played the "International" they presented decorations of the Red Flag of Labor to Shatoff and a dozen others of the workers on the railroad. The crowd surged forward and picked up Shatoff's 200 pounds like a feather and carried him down the steep steps and there, right over the junction point, tossed him high in the air, the traditional sign of respect and friendship of the Russian soldiers, while the crowd shouted, the Kazaks yelled and the plane swooped down a scant fifty feet from the ground.

It was hot under the blazing sun, and dusty, but the crowd listened to speech after speech and the translations into Kazak which followed with the eager patience of Scottish Covenanters. A bearded patriarch explained that his clan of thirty adults and twoscore children had ridden 500 miles across the steppes for the ceremony today.

They have been here for more than two weeks already, he said, pointing to a group of yurts, or tents, which looked exactly like mushrooms on the distant hillside. Was he glad the railroad had come, we asked. The elder shrugged his shoulders. For himself it mattered little, he was old and the steppe wide; but for his children it was good, perhaps. Anyway, it was vastly strange and new.

Bridge Conquers Illi River

On Sunday a meeting was held at Illi, the nearest Soviet town to the Chinese border, barely 150 miles away behind a vast mountain barrier crowned with eternal snows. Illi is on the Illi River, as we saw it a placid, muddy stream with a high, red cliff on one side and green pasture land on the other. Along it the Soviet plans some day to run a spur from the Turksib Railroad to the Chinese city of Kuldja and tap the riches of Chinese Turkestan.

Illi bulks large already on Soviet maps in fat black letters, but it is only a settlement of 500 inhabitants between the mountain's foot and the limitless Kazak steppes. Yet the Illi River fought as hard as Old Man Mississippi when they tried to bridge him and swept down furious floods towards their work, and malaria helped him, and an epidemic of typhoid, which brought down 60 per cent of the engineering staff, and blizzards in the coldest Winter Central Asia has known for fifty years.

So they held a meeting Sunday to celebrate the river's defeat when a heavy train from Moscow, with its two locomotives and thirteen cars, chugged cautiously across the bridge.

Kazakstan never saw such a picture—in the background the train with the steppe behind it, then two lines of track with a flat open freight car making an inpromptu rostrum for speakers, then railroad workers massed on the platform and children in front under red banners with

violent inscriptions. Behind them were three score Kazaks on ponies with their banner written unexpectedly in English letters: "Illi Kazak Communists Turksib Victory."

And then far, far away the cloud-wreathed Tenshian mountains, which sent a cool breeze to temper the blazing sun.

The speeches were numerous but short, from the old Comintern stalwart, the Japanese Katayama, whose passion for world revolution is unimpaired by age or exile, who brought a glimpse of what the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics means or may mean to Asia's millions to the Bolshevist Major General with a body and voice like a bull's who bellowed defiance at the Soviet's foes from the Pope to the Chinese warlords. It was hot, picturesque and exciting and the crowd, which had shared each step of the battle with the Illi River, thrilled and shouted.

Shatoff Urges Youth to Build

Then Bill Shatoff made a little closing speech which by a stroke of natural genius summed up everything that Lenin meant for Russia despite the whole agony of mud and blood and cruelty and persecution of a class war.

Speaking right after the vociferous warrior, Shatoff said simply:

"I want to talk to our kids. Most of you (there were about forty of them, 1 to 10 years old, massed in front of the plaform close to the speaker's freight car, were not very big when you came here. Illi town was not big then either, but you have seen it grow and have grown with it and both of you will go on growing. Because, you see, we old ones have built this road for you, for young, free Russia, and you must remember that and work also in your turn for the Soviet State, to make it strong and great, not for your own sake only, but for all oppressed humanity."

He paused before "Hail to Soviet Russia," or "Hail to world revolution," or some such conventional phrase which invariably ends speeches here, when an excited small boy, aged perhaps 11, picked up the nearest little girl and held her up to big Shatoff on the platform. She was a round-faced Kazak maiden of 5 or 6, who kicked and kicked and struggled against the unexpected honor as Shatoff grabbed her and set her up on a table. She was scared to the weeping point as she stood there, biting her pigtail, with hanging head. Shatoff, the hard-boiled anarchist, man-driver, patted her on the back and the bull-voiced soldier cooed encouragement in her ear. The little girl took heart and raising her face to the sky, she squeaked loudly, "Hail to the Turksib!" then leapt down unaided and sought shelter in her mother's arms.

KAZAKS ALSO CELEBRATE NEW RAILWAY OPENING

By Walter Duranty

Ainabulak, Russia, April 29 (Delâyed).—Kazak nomads held their own celebration of the Turksib railroad completion with feats of strength and agility on horseback, unvaried save in one detail since the day of Ghengis Khan. In the valley beyond the railroad thousands of horsemen assembled and then formed into two oblong groups, like ancient phalanxes, and manoeuvred in a mimic war without an actual charge.

When the blood of the men and the horses became heated each body of 200 rode forward to engage in a free-for-all "wrestling" match. Once a man was unhorsed he retired to the sidelines. No weapons, first blows, gouging or kicking was allowed, but beyond that everything went and the ponies bit each other while fighting like demons. It was a wild scene of dust and noise and maddened men and beasts.

One youngster had his arm dislocated but kept his seat and rode to the sidelines, where he was laid on the ground. Then one man put his knees on the youth's shoulder while another pulled his hand and arm until the dislocated member slipped back into the socket. Then the youth rode back into the fray. A dozen others were stripped almost naked. Gradually the number thinned out until only four were left tangled in the melee.

Suddenly two men slid off their horses together. Then one man of the remaining pair brought down his opponent by a swift arm lock and then rode yelling up and down the field.

A thickset middle-aged man who sat beside me said he had won such contests before by holding back from the hottest conflict until the others had tired and then dashing in comparatively fresh to win.

Next, fully 4,000 warriors fought for the sheep—formerly a dead animal, but now replaced by a sheepskin coat, as the Soviet is inclined to disapprove of this "relic" of ancient barbarism. One of the elders threw his coat into the front rank and some one caught it, them burst out from the mob and rode like fury in a wide circle trying to get around to the tent which represented the goal. The main body wheeled and intercepted him, and there followed a terrific medley of struggling forms half hidden in clouds of dust.

It looked like deadly sport, for the chances of an unhorsed man under those hoofs would have been slim. But at last another emerged with the major part of the now tattered coat, and he tried to circle toward the goal. This time only a score were in a position to intercept him. They rode with such desperation at a sharp angle to the winner's course that they and he reached the tent together and could not halt.

The flimsy felt walls of the tent crashed down as the men and horses charged it, and the spectators laughed until they nearly dropped off their horses at the plight of the elders, who had been sitting in the tent, but were now scrambling forth for dear life from the wreckage. Miraculously, all seemed to be unhurt, and every one voted this the high spot of the whole entertainment.

Horse races followed, 400 or 500 taking part in a cross country gallop in which a boy on a dappled gray horse was an easy winner.

The winners in the various events grew impatient and finally made a rush for the prizes of sugar, tea, cloth, silk, and the like, which were being temptingly displayed. Then followed the funniest scramble of the whole day as the others who had won nothing joined in for consolation prizes, hastily grabbing packets and riding off as fast as they could go.

Even now the good humor shown throughout the day was maintained and the crowd shouted their laughter as disappointed victors set off in a stern chase on their wearied ponies.

GREAT ACHIEVEMENT OF SIBERIAN-TURKESTAN R. R.

United Press Staff Correspondent

Alma-Ata, Soviet Republic of Kazakstan, U.S.S.R., May 12.—Of the most ambitious enterprises undertaken by the Soviet government, including the mammoth Dnieperstroi hydro-electric station, the first to be completed was Turksib—the Turkestan Siberian Railroad—which now connects those two Asiatic spheres of Russian empire across the hills and steppes of Kazakstan.

The final junction of the northern and southern sections of the rails, which were rushed from two directions towards the center, coincided with an important Soviet holiday, May First, adding a high patriotic flavor to that occasion.

All the fervor and desperate hopes generated in 13 years of revolution are at present being directed in the single channel of industrial upbuilding. It is almost impossible for a Westerner, and especially for an American, to whom another railroad or another power station means little or nothing, to understand the outburst of enthusiasm evoked by such an achievement in the new Russia.

The opening of Turksib—a year sooner, some 25 million rubles cheaper than planned and entirely with Soviet funds—was in 1930 a triumph comparable with the defeat of White armies in 1920.

From all sections of the country groups set out for Kazakstan to participate in the celebration. Across the trans-Siberian railroad from the Far East; across the Moscow-Tashkent railroad from Europe, came those delegated to witness the linking of both those roads. Northward from the irrigated cotton and fruit lands of Uzbekistan, Kirghizia and other republics, came representatives of the new Turkestan.

The report of the coming of the "black iron horse" spread, too, through the vast land of the nomad Kazaks and Kirghiz. By the thousand they trekked from their mountain retreats and desert homes across the trackless desert.

And from Moscow came a special train bringing not only the "shock troops" of the factories—the revolutionary cream, that is to say, of the ruling working class—

but government officials, spokesmen of the Communist International and a large entourage of Soviet writers.

These, like the other delegations, came to praise. But with them on the special train, by special invitation of the government, were about 30 foreign correspondents and special writers, perhaps the only disinterested observers of the jubilation. Yet even they, aliens trying to see the event whole and calmly, were for the most part caught up by the grand outburst of emotion and carried along with the Russians, Kazaks and other natives.

This was the first time since the Russians conquered Central Asia about 60 years ago that so large a group of foreign journalists had been allowed to enter the mysterious and almost forbidden region. Justified pride in achievement apparently outweighed traditional fears of espionage by foreigners. We saw not only the railroad and the land across which it was laid, but the principal Turkestan cities—Tashkent, Samarkand, Bokhara—as freely and fully as possible in a limited time.

The idea of linking Turkestan and Siberia by rail is not of Bolshevik hatching. As far back as 1878 such a road was projected, and in 1912 work was actually begun, to be interrupted by the war. Indeed, one glance at the map suffices to prove the importance of the railroad economically and strategically.

Existing roads radiated from Moscow and Leningrad; the northernmost across Siberia, the southernmost by Samara, Orenburg and Taskent, into Turkestan. Any interchange of goods between Siberia and Turkestan had to go by way of Europe. With the abundant grain and lumber of Siberia close at hand, Turkestan had to draw upon southern Russia for bread and building supplies. The whole strength of Siberian military bases and food supplies was cut off from Central Asia: a sensitive frontier between Russian and British empire.

With the completion of the Turksib the Soviet government has enormously strengthened its strategic position in Asia. The railroad runs from Semipalatinsk (which in turn is connected to the trans-Siberian at Novosibirsk) to the station Lugovaya not far from Tashkent—a distance of 1442 kilometers. About 1,000 kilometers runs paralled to the West China frontier. Spurs will be built between the new railroad and the Urals on one side and with the Chinese border towns on the other. The whole weight of Soviet economic and military resources can now be easily thrown to Turkestan if necessary.

The military advantages were undoubtedly in the minds of Soviet leaders. The fear of war is always present, and the frontier clashes during the late civil strife in Afghanistan have scarcely tended to soothe that fear in relation to this sector of the country.

But the economic motives were clearly paramount in the construction of Turksib and were most in evidence during the formal opening. The development of Central Asia, for its own sake and for the sake of the whole Soviet Union, which needs its cotton, is an intrinsic part of the Five-Year Plan, whose achievement is the goal of all Soviet policy now.

In the next year, it is calculated, the new railroad will already carry 1,225,000 tons of freight between Siberia and Turkestan. In 5 years the total will be nearly doubled. The goods shipped will be chiefly bread and lumber. An easy grain supply will release land now used to raise bread in Turkestan and make it available for cotton. Millions of poods of grain from the Caucasus. Ukraine and Volga regions now diverted to Turkestan will be left free for European use or for export. The lumber will accelerate and cheapen the enormous building tasks—including huge irrigation projects—awaiting Turkestan. In a word, the Turksib is the first essential step in a process of industrializing that portion of Asia.

Japan-Manchuria Transport Conference to be Held in Dairen

Messages from Tokyo report that a Japan-Manchuria connective transport conference is scheduled to take place in October at Dairen. One of the principal subjects to be discussed at the meeting will be the routing of goods to Manchuria from Japan round by way of Tsuruga and Vladivostock. *Rengo* points out that the transport service between Japan and Manchuria has hitherto been conducted by way of Korea only, but now that the Ussuri line is available the coming conference will discuss the propects for using that route.

Kuomintang Would Muzzle Mission Schools

The Executive Committee of the Kuomintang of the Special Municipality of Greater Shanghai recently issued a circular telegram soliciting assistance against "imperialist aggression in China".

It suggests that Non-Chinese, or organizations formed by non-Chinese, should not be permitted to establish kindergarten, primary schools or normal schools for Chinese and that all teachers in kindergartens and primary schools must be of Chinese nationality; that beginning with the current year all graduates from mission schools, which have not been duly registered with the Ministry of Education, should not be permitted to enjoy the privileges accorded government schools or those registered with the Ministry andthat those mission schools which still maintain religious practices in their institutions or in their curriculum still include religious instruction, should not be permitted to register with the Ministry. As regards those mission schools registered with the provincial, municipal or district educational authorities they should be subject to inspection by the authorities concerned to see whether religious service is still enforced in the institution, and the authorities concerned should have the power to effect immediate suppression if this rule is not followed.

The above are but part of the resolutions passed, (as furnished by the *Kuo Wen* News Agency), all being of the same tenor, and some even more drastic.

The Passing of Another American Paper to Chinese Control

(From the Peiping Leader, May 21)

The *Hankow Herald*, only American daily paper published in the Mid-Yangtse port, was sold to Chinese interests on May 19, when Colonel Li Fang, former commissioner of foreign affairs for Hankow, assumed control of the journal. Wilfred Ling, city editor, will be in charge of the paper for the time being.

The *Herald* was started by the late Peter Jowe wellknown Chinese journalist, and an American newspaperman, Bruno Schwartz, about 10 years ago and was incorporated in Delaware, U. S. A. At first it was known as the *Hankow Independent Herald*, but later its name was changed to the *Hankow Herald*, which name it retains to the present day.

With the passing of the *Herald* under Chinese control and editorship the only foreign-language paper in Hankow is the *Central China Post*, which is British owned and edited. There are now two American dailies and one weekly in China, namely, the *Evening Post* and the *China Weekly Review* of Shanghai, edited and owned by Messrs. Carl Crow and J. B. Powell respectively, and the *North China Star* of Tientsin, published and edited by Dr. Charles James Fox. The *China Prss* of Shanghai is registered under American laws, but it is owned by British interests and managed by a French Jew.

The Visit of Kirkwood and Hagen

A letter was received recently by K. M. Cumming, secretary and treasurer of the Hungjao Golf Club, from Joe Kirkwood, professional golfer who played two exhibition matches in Shanghai with Walter Hagen, expressing appreciation for the courtesies extended them during their short stay here.

It was announced that Hagen and Kirkwood have already been paid Mex. $3,000 for their two exhibition matches and that after all expenses have been paid, such as telegrams, advertising, printing etc., there will be a small balance in their favor.

Death of Dr. Phebe Stone

The death occurred in Shanghai, May 29, of Dr. Phebe Stone, younger sister of Dr. Mary Stone, and one of the founders of the Bethel Mission, Deceased had been suffering from tuberculosis for four years. She was a native of Hupeh province and received her medical education in the United States, attending among other institutions John Hopkins Medical School, where she obtained a fellowship. She returned to China in 1919 and up until a few years ago was actively engaged in medical and surgical work.

Mo Teh-Hui, Chinese Delegate to Moscow Conference Keeps a Diary and Writes Poetry in His Idle Moments

Much interest has been aroused in Harbin by the publication in one of the Harbin newspapers, The Kung Pao, of a Diary which is being written by Mo Teh-hui, the Chief of the Chinese Delagation to the Moscow Conference. The first installments of Mr. Mo's diary, dealing with the departure of the Chinese delegation from Harbin and the trip into Soviet territory, appear herewith:

TO-DAY (May 1,) I must leave for the U.S.S.R. in the capacity of Plenipotentiary Representative of China.

At 9 o'clock a.m. I arrived to the station.

A small rain was falling. All the trees were beginning to open their leaves. The sight of the birth of nature was a very beautiful one, but I had no time to admire it.

I entered the waiting room of the Harbin Station. Many people were already there; the Chief Civil Administrator, General Chang Tsen Kwei, all the highest officials of the administration, representatives of the press, of the commercial and town circles as well as the representatives of the Consular Corps with Mr. Stobbe, German Consul, at their head.

After I greeted everybody, I took a place at the table for the farewell conversation.

The Chief Civil Administrator made a speech to all the people present.

Mo Teh-Hui

After tea we all went out to the car.

About a thousand people were gathered on the platform. They all came to see the Chinese delegation off. Many of them bowed very low, took off their hats, brandished flags. I saw also that many people took pictures.

Everybody cheered and the Chinese delegation left Harbin.

I was very much pleased to see that the Chinese delegation had been sent away with much ceremory.

Why did it happen?

I must do everything possible in order to justify the trust of the Republic and our people!

At 1 p.m. the train arrived at the station, Anta. Several thousand people were standing on the platform in regular rows as military men. They greeted us with music and shouts.

Victory at the conference! The country awaits favorable results—these were the greetings of the people who met us at Anta.

We learned that the people who came to meet us were sent by the Union of the students, military men, railway employees etc. I went out of the car and thanked those who met us for their touching greetings. The train was already far away from Anta, but the cheerful voices of the crowd who remained at the station continued to be heard.

At 3 o'clock our train arrived at Tsitsihar.

There were also many representatives of different unions who came to greet the delegation. The President of the Tsitsihar Provincial Government General Wang Fuling, was not present. An accident happenned to him; he fell from his horse and was injured. But the General sent his aide-de-camp General Tang who brought us many presents.

General Tang informed us that about 20 Chinese officers were held prisoners in U.S.S.R. and that it was necessary to liberate them. The General said that it was necessary to solve the question of the liberation of Chinese prisoners, officers and soldiers at the conference.

On the way we conversed about the situation of the Chinese Eastern Railway. All the members of the Chinese Delegation took part in this discussion. The question was about the success of the working of the C. E. R.

Engineer Kuo Tsun-si, the Vice-Manager of the railway, said that the export of beans per year is more than one million tons. He informed us that there was a large bean oil mill in Germany, which worked perfectly. This German mill extracts 100 per cent more oil out of the same quantity of beans, than other mills. This has an enormous importance for the industry and I resolved to go to Germany after my stay in U. S. S. R. in order to see this interesting mill.

At 11 o'clock p.m. our train arrived to Poketu and the conductors told us that many people want to greet us.

We saw here new roofs on buildings which were destroyed during the conflict. These buildings were almost completely destroyed by bombs thrown from Soviet aeroplanes. The staff building, many private houses and railway tracks were demolished by the explosions, There were many people wounded and killed. The Commander of the Army, General Hu Yu-hun had also been nearly killed during the bombardment.

At twelve o'clock of the night we crossed Hingan. The Hingan mountain chain is the most important strategical point of the North Eastern Provinces. But unfortunately, owing to the darkness, my fellow companions and I could not see the Hingan mountains in detail.

I have once more to return to my private affairs as I had to depart on such a difficult and responsible mission in a very hard moment of my life. A day before my departure my wife had died and I was obliged to shorten the last minutes of my mourning for my dead wife. It was very hard for me and remembering all this I wrote the following poetry:

"It rains all the time and the way is wet from raindrops.

"The trees begin to open their leaves and their green foliage gladdens the eyes.

"Though behind me my children are crying because of the death of their mother I must continue my way in order to fullfil my duty."

In this way I wrote this poetry and so the day of the 1st May was finished.

May 2nd

The train arrived in Hailar at 4 o'clock a.m. All the Hulunbuir authorities, civil as well as military, together with commercial people were at the station, and made speeches. They expressed their wishes and hopes and asked us to do everything possible to fulfill our plan. There were also many demolished buildings in Hailar during the conflict, but as the morning was very dark, we could not see the traces of this.

At 7 seven o'clock we came to Chalainor. It is very quiet there. One does not see many people. The machinery of the mines is broken. This place is the place of the death of many people at the time of warfare.

At 8 o'clock we came to Manchuli. When the train was drawing near to this town it began to snow. Soon all the fields were covered with a white cover.

The Soviet Consul of Manchuli, Mr. Lebedeff, and a Member of the Board of the Transbaikal Railway, a Mr. Klits, entered into our car and said that they had received telegrams from Commissariat of Foreign Affairs and Ways and Communication and had arrived at the station in order to greet the Chinese delegation. I thanked them. Then I conversed with the representatives of the Chinese Commercial Society about the late General Liang and his army. There was no time for a long conversation. We could only receive information on the activities of the late General Liang. Everyone praised him and spoke about him with great admiration.

At 10 o'clock p. m. our train passed Station 86. We stopped there for about 30 minutes while the Soviet police verified our documents. We felt there now that we had left the Chinese territory and are in the U. S. S. R.

It had been snowing all the time and I wrote the following poetry: "Under heavy snow, white snow, we left our country and are now looking at China from far away.

"We certainly do not want the white and cold snow, as it is the color of mourning, but let the snow continue and we shall continue to go further in order to serve our country."

The member of the Car Board, Mr. Tsmailoff, informed me that the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs had ordered him to help the Chinese Delegation in every way on the road to the U. S. S. R. I thanked Mr. Tsmailoff for his care of my comfort and shook hands with him. Then showing me Station 86th, Mr. Tsmailoff reminded me that last years negotiations between Mr. Tsai Yun Shen and the Soviet Consul in Harbin Mr. Melnikoff took place here. These negotiations had much imporatnce for the solution of the Chinese-Soviet conflict. If both sides had been able to find a solution then, we would not have had to go to Soviet Russia. So said Mr. Tsmailoff and I did not say anything.

When we arrived to Dauria we saw many military men, many buildings, many barracks. During the Russian civil war, the war between the reds and whites, this place has been the last point for the Whites. Having lost it, the whites lost all and had been obliged to consider themselves defeated.

May 6.

In the morning we arrived at the station Urga. This place has the richest coal deposits and is connected with the center of the Kusnetek district by a railroad branch. At ten o'clock a. m. we arrived at Novosibirsk which is situated on a river. This town was built in the year 1893 and has developed quickly and has now 100,000 inhabitants. It is a party and political center of Siberia through which one communicates with the Altai district.

Mr. Kushnareff, a correspondent of the *Novo-Siberia* press, came to my car at that station and put several questions to which I gave my answers.

Questions: "What are the reasons of the delay in the opening of the Chinese Soviet Conference."

Answer. "The conference had not been opened in time because it has an enormous importance and the decision of the questions connected with it are of great importance. That is why it is important to prepare all the materials necessary for the conference with great care. Besides this I had to take up the post of chief Director of the Chinese Eastern Railway immediately after the conflict and have been very busy in reconstructing the activity of the railway."

Question. "What will the Chinese side demand in the question of the joint administration of the railway and what questions will be discussed at the conference?"

Answer. "The Chinese side will demand the realisation of the principle of equal rights and joint administration of the railway, which was proclaimed already by the Peking-Soviet and Mukden-Soviet agreement but which had not yet been practically realised. This led to many misunderstandings. The conference will discuss many questions, the purpose of which will be to realize this principle."

Question. "What are the prospects of the trade relations between China and U.S.S.R. in the future?"

Answer. "In view of the fact that the C. E. R. question has an enormous importance for both sides, it is certain that if both sides show their sincere desire to reach an agreement and a favorable solving of all pending questions, the mutual relations of China and Russia will develop favorably in the future."

Question. "How is the question of the settlement of the activity of the white guards in the Three River Province solved?"

Answer. "According to the Peking-Soviet agreement and Clause 95 of the Mukden-Soviet agreement the Chinese administrative authorities have alway taken measures to control these organisations so this question is quite useless."

Question. "Of what government are you the delegate at the Conference?"

Answer. "Of the National Government."

Question. "Can the situation in China influence the conference?"

Answer. 'It can not have any influence on the conference."

After this the newspaper correspondent added that he had heard about me before and now after having received sincere and clear answers he thanked me and feeling a great respect for me he will try together with all the population of Siberia to work for the success of the meeting.

I was informed that this Siberian newspaper publishes more than 50,000 copies a day and is very popular among the Siberian people. This is my first interview during my foreign journey.

At 7 o'clock p.m. we arrived at Omsk, which is the economic center of the region situated to the East of the Ural Mountains. This town has been built on the River Irlish and has now 150,000 inhabitants. In November 1918 the Omsk Government had been formed there but it was defeated on November 14, 1919 by the army. This region is rich in wheat, hay, meat, butter and other products. There are two mills for the making of agricultural machines. The famous write Dostoievsky had been exiled here. I made a picture of the Omsk Station. At the station I had a talk with several people present on local affairs. Some of my Russian interlocutors were interested in the reasons of the delay of the Conference. Instead of answering I wrote the following verse, "Winter snow is still falling during the late spring. February flowers begin to blossom only in the beginning of summer, and the traveller is not to blame in his delayed journey that the beauty of spring came too late."

Harbin, May 26, 1930.

The Recently Signed Sino-French Commercial Treaty

Referring to the recently signed Sino-French Commercial Treaty for Annam, a *Kuo Wen* message intimates that it contains 11 articles, the gist of the contents being as follows:—

1. That China may open consulates in Hanoi, Haiphong and Saigon; on the other hand, the French consulates in Mengtse, Hokow and Lungchow may be maintained.

2. That one per cent transit due is to be levied on all imports with Yunnan and Kuangsi as their destination, likewise, one per cent duty is to be charged on all exports from Yunnan, Kuangsi and Kuangtung by the French authorities as transit due in passing through their territories; duty exemption is however, given to those commodities stipulated in the Treaty.

3. That with tariff autonomy as a basis for both parties concerned, special reductions of duty on certain commodities are to be made through negotiations.

4. That the citizens of either party must bear passports before they are permitted to enter the territory of the other; and the "Most Favored Nation clause" is to be applied to the citizens of either party while they are in the territory of the other.

5. That the everseas Chinese historical rights are to be maintained.

6. That the special privileges enjoyed by the overseas Chinese should be counter-balanced with the obligation to pay taxes.

7. That the present Tresty is good for five years and when the period specified in same has expired either party concerned may ask for revision.

8. That the contents of the Treaty are to be written in Chinese and French and that both languages are to have equal weight.

A Mysterious Opium Ship

A recent report from Geneva alleged that a vessel with an illicit cargo of opium valued at £250,000 had left Europe with Amoy as destination, to arrive there about end of May. The National Anti-Opium Association had received information that the "mystery vessel" was to unload 200 chests in Amoy waters, an inspector of the water police having been bribed by the smugglers to refrain from interfering with the unloading. Accordingly, telegrams were sent to the Amoy authorities who stated that the inspector referred to had been dismissed a month ago but that they were continuing their investigations.

The China Merchants' and Its Foreign Employes

BY PAUL K. WHANG

Ever since the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co. passed into government control in the Spring of 1928, there has been a great outcry in the local British newspapers challenging the new management with the unfair attitude towards its foreign employes. The best instance of this challenge is provided in a letter signed by a person named "Kew" appearing in the May issue of Shipping and Engineering, in which the correspondent brought to light that in December 1924, there were approximately 180 foreign employes in the C. M. S. N. Co., but today there are less than 30. After giving us the number of foreign employes before and after government control, the correspondent further enlightened us by saying that "the great majority (he chose not to mention how many) of the 150 departed ranks were 'hounded out' on some filmsy pretext in spite of their long service to the company", that "their pensions and invaliding allowances have not been paid up despite representations extending over a period of three years", that "those who remain in the office today are there solely because age and economic necessity prevents their obtaining alternative employment", and that "they are harried and subjected to all manner of indignity, and their salaries are months in arrears of payment and even when they do receive something, part of it is taken from them". In order to substantiate his last statement, he reproduced a letter which had been addressed by the Company to its foreign employes. The said letter runs as follows:

> "This is to inform you that by order of the General Manager, all the staffs of this Company should make a subscription proportional to their wages to soothe the soldiers on the firing front. The total amount of this subscription is $3000.00. You have to pay (the amount was here inserted which ranged from $46.00 to $1000.00 according to salary received) on your account, which have to be deducted from your salary of this month."

Any casual reader of this piece of well-worded challenge, being supported by evidence of questionable nature, will instantly conclude that the new management of the C. M. S. N. Co. must assume an "anti-foreign" attitude towards its foreign employes, and that before long all its foreign employees will be "kicked out" from their office. If there is such a fear, it will soon die out by simply reading what I state in the following. In writing this article, the writer does not presume to act as a spokesman for the Company to answer these challenges, but secretly feels that any challenges of this nature, if left unanswered, will not only give a bad flavor to the new management of the Company, but will also embarrass those foreign employes who are still faithfully serving the Company.

Chinese Replace Foreigners

At the outset, I must acknowledge that there has been a big drop in the number of foreign employes since the government took hold of the control of the Company. To be exact, the number of departed ranks since February 1928 up to now is 87, and not 150 as alleged by our correspondent. Among these numbers, about 40 have resigned on their own accord, 10 dismissed on account of various offences, and the rest paid off. One thing we should take notice of is that among those who have been paid off, none of them have held any office higher than that of Chief Officer. Therefore it is rather due to economic reasons than anything else, that prompts the new management to pay off those foreign employes, whose office, as a rule, can be easily filled by Chinese officers, who in the past have shown themselves as capable and efficient as the foreign people, but whose wage payment is only half as much. Furthermore, C. M. S. N. Co. is a purely Chinese organized enterprise. There is no resson why it should continuously retain the service of those foreign employes, when it can dispense with their service by taking in experienced Chinese sea-faring men. Therefore there is no need for the Company to pay off those foreign employes on some filmsy pretext, as it has the full authority to discharge them when it finds that their service is no longer necessary. At present, the Company has 38 foreign floating staff—15 Captains, 3 Chief Officers, 13 Chief Engineers, 6 Second Engineers, and one Third Engineer; besides, there are 8 foreign employes working in the office.

As to the pensions due to those officers who have retired after serving a prescribed term of service, the record shows that there have been five officers whose pensions have not yet been paid up. This delay in making settlement does not mean that the Company has had any intention to evade such payment, as it has repeatedly assured those retired officers that such payment will be made as soon as the Company is in a better financial position. It is an open secret that China Merchants is in a state of bankruptcy, the principal cause of which is that most of the Company's ships have been constantly commandeered by the warlords for military service. While it is not in a position to pay the staff on time, how can we expect it to pay those whose names are no longer on the payroll? However, we hope that the Company will immediately devise means to send money to those who are entitled to have such form of remuneration after performing a long and faithful service to the Company.

Experienced Captains

I take a special objection to the statement that "those who remain in the office today are there solely because age and economic necessity prevent their obtaining alternative employments." As a matter of fact, most of the Co.'s foreign employes are far from being aged people. Furthermore, many of the captains of the Company's ships are well-known seamen along the China Coast, and their service has been frequently solicited by other shipping firms. But their long connection with the Company has produced such an attachment in their heart, that they are reluctant to go anywhere else, in spite of the fact that they are actually offered higher wages. On the other hand, the Co. is fully satisfied with their service, and will by all means keep them in its fold. Therefore there has been always a happy relationship between the Company and its foreign employes.

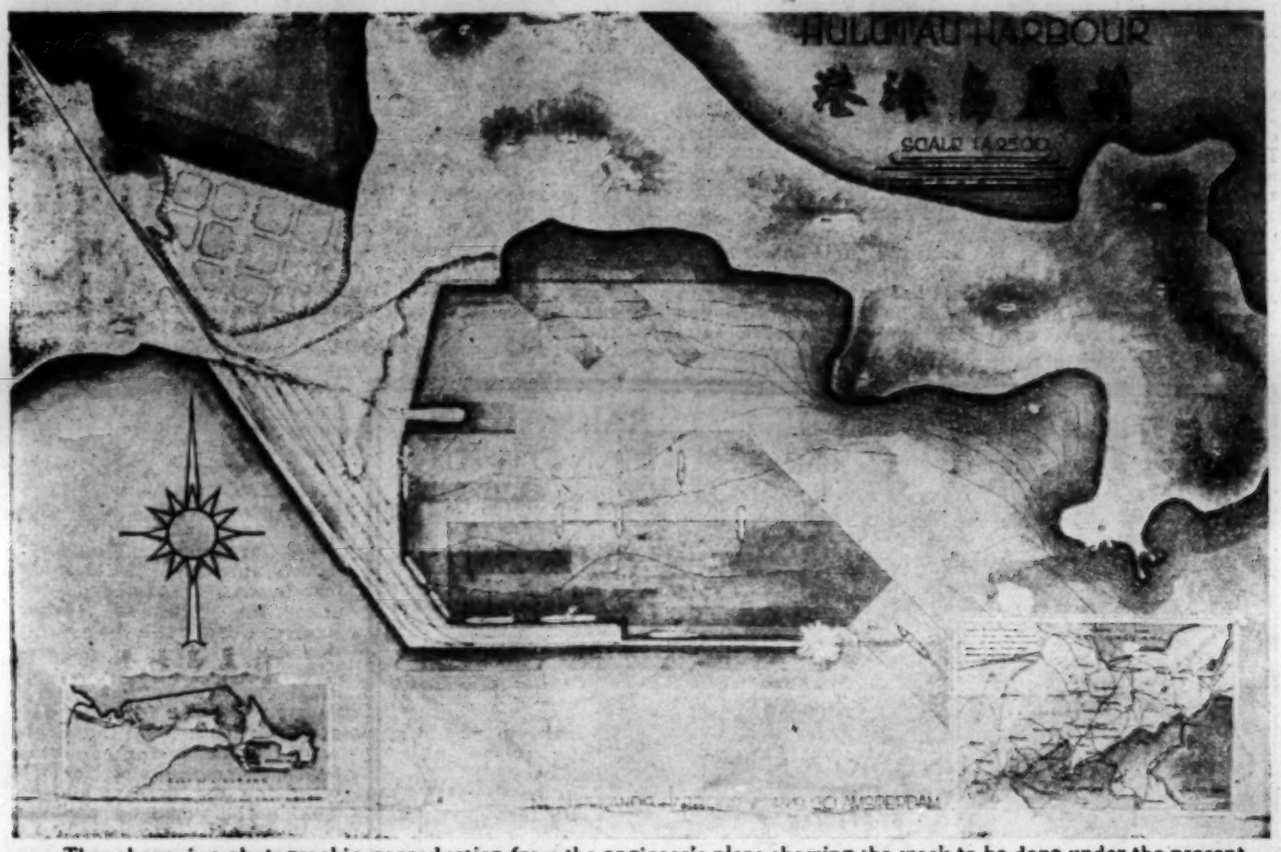
As I have said before, wages for all the employes working in the Co. have not been paid regularly. But this delay in paying wages not confined to the foreign employes only, and even the firemen and the junior clerks have been accorded with the same treatment. To tell the truth, the Chinese employes are no less anxious than the foreign employes to see that the Company will soon be able to pay the wages regularly, inasmuch as no one can work efficiently, when he has been deprived of the means with which he can provide himself with the necessities as well as some comforts. To add one word more, the suffering and hardships of the Chinese employes will be much greater, as they receive much less wages than what the foreign employes do. As to the money deducted from the salary for buying comforts for the soldiers on the firing front, as evidenced by the above-quoted letter, I must make it clear that only the office workers were called upon to make such a contribution, while the floating staff need not contribute anything. As 38 out of the 46 foreign employes are on the floating staff, only eight foreign people have actually paid something out of their salary. I wonder very much that our correspondent should make such a fuss over this little incident, when this donation only affects a small number of the Company's foreign employes.

In a word, the new management of C. M. S. N. Co. has always assumed a fair attitude to all its employees, and treated them all alike, no matter whether they are yellow or white people. It will under no circumstances discharge any of its foreign employes on filmsy pretext, as it has the full power to discharge any one, when such a discharge will bring beneficial consequence to the company. It will bear the burden to pay the pensions where pensions are due, and will immediately raise money to make such payments. Again, it has been fully aware of the privations and hardships which the foreign employes have undergone, and will see that their wages will be paid regularly as soon as the status of the Company has been definitely settled.

Decline of Chinese Porcelain Industry

A *Kuo Min* News Agency telegram from Nanking states that, in view of the decline of the porcelain industry in Kiangsi province, which for centuries past has produced the country's finest potteries, the Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Labor, in compliance with a request from the Kiangsi Provincial Government, recently sent two deputies to Nanchang to investigate conditions with a view to formulating relief measures. According to reports received at the Ministry, two of the largest factories in Hsiaochow and Chingtechen suspended operations recently due to heavy financial losses.

VIEW OF HARBOR WORKS AT HULUTAO



The above is a photographic reproduction from the engineer's plans showing the work to be done under the present contract by the Netherlands Harbor Works Company. The picture was supplied by the company by permission of the Harbor Department of the Peining Railway Administration.

Construction of Hulutao Harbor Marks New Era in Manchurian Progress

BY C. CHEN (陳 彬)

SOME two months ago when the writer sailed from Shanghai to Dairen, on docking at Tsingtao, he saw thousands of famine-stricken people, men and women —tag on coat, perhaps a bundle under the arm and perhaps none—waiting to be taken on board the ship to come to Manchuria, the Land of Hope, the Land of Abundance. The police and ship authorities had finally to resort to force to keep off what the ship could not take. Those who were thus debarred had to wait till the next ship northward. Why the teeming numbers? Why the anxiety and persistence? Because those who have come to Manchuria have found abundance and contentment. Here in Manchuria, Mother Earth is unusually kind to her children: in her lap extend the miles of fertile land, a large part of which is still virgin soil and for the mere turn of the plow would yield sufficient to provide the sower with affluence; in her bosom are in store almost unlimited quantities of minerals of all kinds.

In a vast land like this, the various means of communications are of the most vital interest to the inhabitants. The immense amount of agricultural and mineral products has to be carried to the ultimate consumers, while machinery and manufactured goods have to be imported for the settlers. To appreciate properly the volume of traffic, we will now look into the statistics for 1929. For beans and bean products alone, the following were exported via Dairen, Yinkow, Antung and Vladivostock:

Beans	2,967,259 tons
Cakes	1,559,709 tons
Oil	120,000 tons

To keep pace with this growth, railways have been built every year. Since the Republic, while there is practically no railway built in China proper, about 2400 kilometers of track have been laid in Manchuria. The demand for transportation is so great that even under the handicap of inadequate equipment some of the railways found themselves on a paying basis for the first year open to traffic.

While the railway network is being expanded and interlaced, more and more is felt the need of an all-Chinese seaport through which the railways and ocean liners can be linked together into a chain of world transportation. For over twenty years attempts have been made time and again towards its realisation, but it was January 24, 1930, which is to be marked as the Red Letter Day in the Annals of Economic Development of Manchuria, for it was on that day that the contract for the construction of an ocean harbor at Hulutao was signed at Tientsin between the Peining Railway Administration, represented by Gen. Kao Chi Yi, managing director, under the instruction of the Ministry of Railways and the Supervision of the Northeastern Commission of Communications, and the Netherlands Harbor Works Company of Amsterdam, Holland, represented by Robert de Vos.

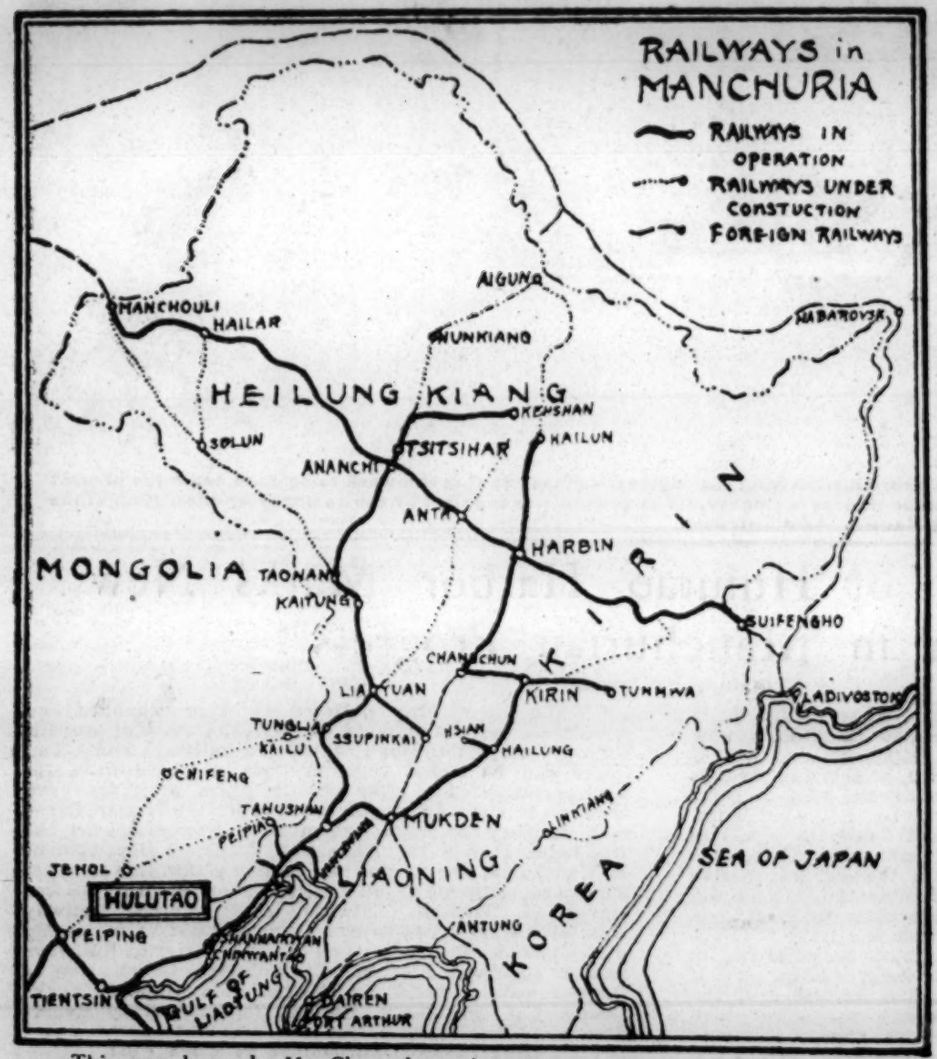
Geographical Desirabilities as a Sea Port

Hulutao, a promontory projecting into the Gulf of Liaotung, is located in N. 40° 44' and 121° 1' east of Greenwich, some 110 miles north of Chinwangtao and 184 miles south of Mukden. It is about five miles long, having many hills, the highest of which does not exceed 400-ft. It is regarded by experts as the only location suitable for the purpose of constructing an ocean harbor north of Chinwangtao. First and foremost, it is icefree in the winter. It is joined to the Peining Railway at Lienshan, thereby capable of drawing traffic from almost all parts of Manchuria and East Mongolia. Sheltered inside the Gulf, it is not subject to typhoons. On the south of the promontory where ships are not exposed to the bitter northern gale, there is deep water to berth large ocean liners. It is said that the natural contour of the promontory will not present any serious engineering difficulties in the course of construction and hence a port is within reach at a very reasonable price. Finally, some of the works and buildings erected or partially completed twenty years ago, instead of lying waste, can

now be utilised to some though not much advantage to the present construction.

History

Back in the year 1908, the Imperial Chinese Government commissioned the late W.R. Hughes to survey the North China Coast and to locate a site for the construction of a seaport to serve the growing need of Manchuria. Hulutao was selected. In 1910 construction commenced and for one year it went on. The outbreak of the Revolution and the eventual lack of funds sadly brought the work to an end without completion. For the period of construction the sum of a million dollars was spent. In the list of works done, we find the following: Seven and-a-half miles of railway, tapping the Peining Railway at Lienshan, including 2 small engines of 15 tons each and one of 30 tons, 24 ballast cars of 15 tons each and one 1st and 2nd class passenger car; a hotel building with 20 bed rooms and halls; a reinforced concrete building for the Managing Director, with small houses around; a Chief Engineer's office and a residence; 8 houses for Chinese clerks; 3 coolie barracks, capable of accommodating 350 men; 5 concrete buildings for stores and 37 houses for shops; a section of breakwater partially built to the length of 1500-ft.; a road between Hulutao and Wanghaisze; a telegraph and telephone line between Hulutao and Lienshan; some machinery left in shed; two warehouses; wells sunk and reservoirs built and an embankment for reclaiming low land partially built. It is regrettable that most of the above mentioned have been allowed to deteriorate through the twenty years, especially those only partially finished at the time. A portion of the southwestern retaining wall is of no use for the present work and many of the buildings have since been occupied by military and naval school people and are now not available for the harbor construction works. Ten years later the Bureau for the Development of the Port of Hulutao made further attempts to complete the construction. Negotiations were carried on with the Netherlands Harbor Works Company who sent several engineers to look over the proposition, one of them being Mr. Van den Broeck of international fame in hydraulic engineering, but nothing was done till another decade had elapsed.



This map drawn by Mr. Chen, the author of the accompanying article, illustrates the importance of the new Chinese Port of Hulutao on the Gulf of Liaotung as an outlet for the new Chinese railway lines in Manchuria.

Terms of the Contract

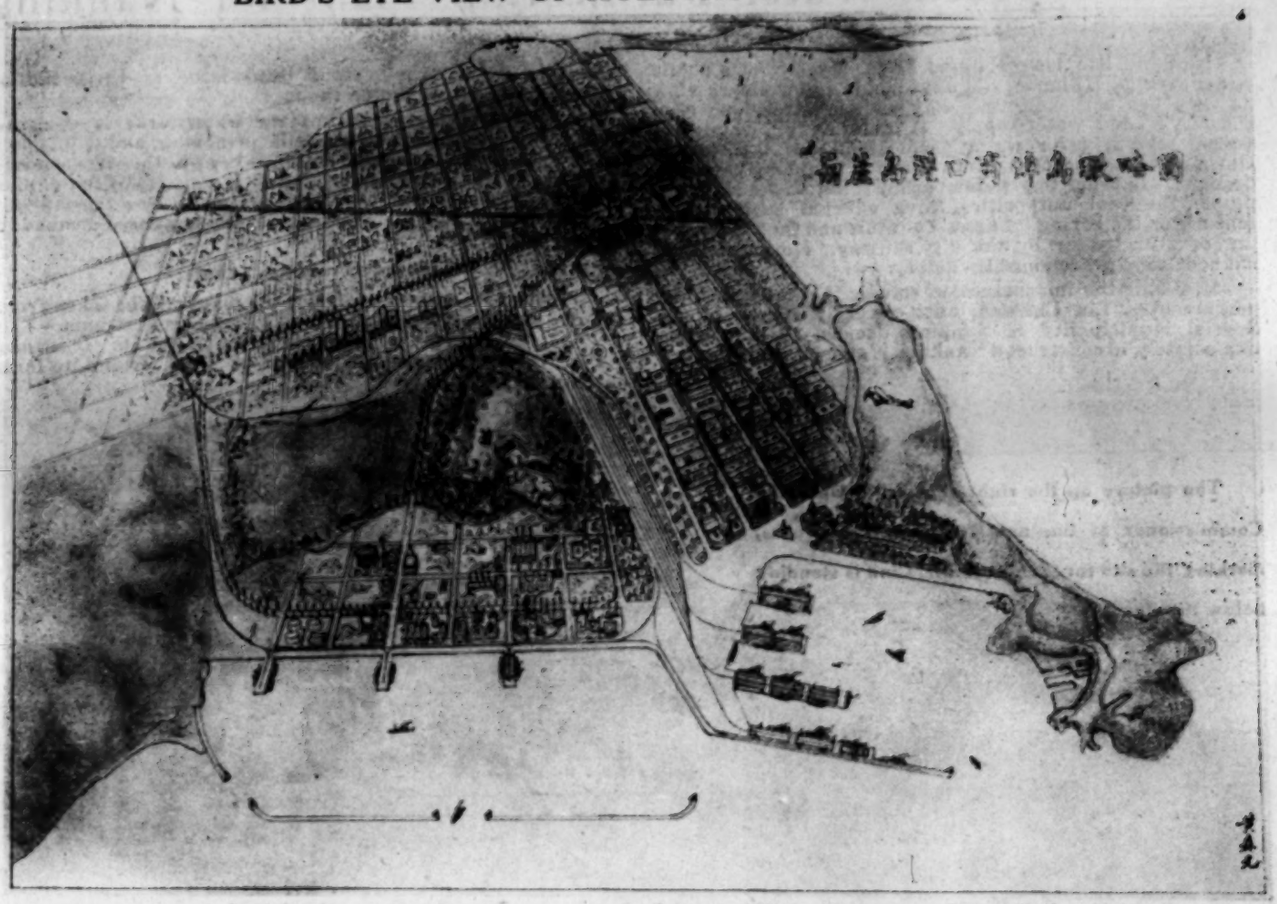
The contract contains sixteen articles and when carefully scrutinized, is one of the fairest ever signed by the Chinese. The works are to commence on April 15, 1930, and to be completed October, 15, 1935—5½ years—under the supervision of the Engineer, representing the Peining Railway Administration, who has the power to withhold any monthly payment when the works are not carried out according to program and to propose alterations to the design within a year at the Dutch Company's cost, if proved to be necessary. For the various works, specifications given later, the sum of U. S. G.$6,400,000 is to be paid in monthly instalments of G.$95,000 each, a price appraised by experts as reasonable. As a pledge of faith the Railway Administration is to deposit in a Bank under the "Hulutao Harbor Reserve Fund" the sum of one million Chinese dollars. On the other hand, the Chinese interest is safeguarded by requiring a Bank guarantee of half a million dollars from the Company; by retaining 5% of the monthly instalments, to be deposited under the "Hulutao Harbor Reserve Fund", till the expiration of the period of maintenance—a year after completion of the works—by imposing a damage of $1,000 for each day of delay; by holding the Company responsible for one year for maintenance and for ten years for the design; and by making the Company pay for the difference between the unpaid instalments and the price to be paid for finishing the works, should the Company fail to fulfill the contract. Within contract time the completed portion of the works can be used for commercial purposes. In case of disputes, the contract provides settlement by arbitration—each party to nominate one arbitrator and the third to be agreed upon by the two, or in case of failure of agreement, by appointment by the President of the Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague. The Company is to observe all the laws and regulations of the land while the Railway Administration is to accord them all facilities, including reduction on freight over Chinese Government Railways and exemption from duty on materials and machinery.

Specifications—The specifications for works to be done under contract consist of seven parts, briefly summarized as under:

1) *Breakwater*—consisting of two parts:
   a) The Southern part of 4,100-ft. and
   b) The South-western part of 1,000-ft.

   Both parts are to be built in the same manner, on a foundation channel, dredged to a depth of 35-ft. below H. Z. and with concrete blocks and monoliths to a height of 22-ft. above H. Z. plus a parapet of 8-ft.; with contraction and expansion joints at every 60-ft.
2) *Quaywall*—consisting of three parts, of 800-ft., 1,200-ft., and 1,700-ft. respectively, making a total of 3,700-ft. to be built in the same way as the Breakwater. It will have a coping of concrete with contraction and expansion joints at every 10-ft. Fenders of hardwood are to be provided for and there will be stairs.
3) *Construction Pier*—consisting of a rubble mound. It is to be 900-ft. long, 250-ft. of which to be dredged to a depth of 18-ft. below H. Z. as foundation channel. The outer slope and crest shall be covered by stones of ¼ to 1 ton.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF HULUTAO PORT PROJECT



—By Courtesy of Harbor Department, Peining Railway Administration

4) *Retaining Dikes*—

a) To the north of the construction pier is a dike of 2,360-ft. long, to be built with rubble and covered by stone on the outside.

b) To the west of Pan Lan Shan is another 2,500-ft. long, to be built with rubble to a height of 5-ft. above H. Z. and covered by a 5-ft. layer of ¼ to 1 ton stones on the outside slope. Above the level of 15-ft. above H. Z. a concrete wall shall be built with contraction and expansion joints every 60-ft. and surmounted by a reinforced concrete parapet from 22-ft. to 27-ft. above H. Z.

c) The retaining dike limiting the reclamation of mudflat shall have a length of 2,100-ft., to be built with consistent clay and mud and the outside slope covered by a layer of rubble on a bed of brushwood.

5) *Dredging of Harbor Basin and an Entrance Channel*—One area is to be dredged to a depth of 27-ft. and another 32-ft. below H. Z.; the channel to 30-ft.

6) *Reclamation of Low Grounds and a Part of the Foreshore*—The reclamation of the mudflat, of the foreshore and the filling between the Breakwater and Quaywall are all to be 22-ft. above H. Z.

7) *Excavation of Pon Lan Shan and Kao Liang Tou To*—Both are to be levelled to 22-ft. above H. Z.

Economic Aspects and Conclusion

Two and-a-half or three years hence a part of the Harbor will be available for commercial operations. When all completed there will be a berthing line of 8,800-ft., sufficient to accommodate 16 steamers of 400-ft. each and some other smaller craft. As the traffic grows new piers can be built inside the Harbor Basin. Later on another Breakwater can be built outside of the one at present under construction. With other parts of the Harbor improved upon, it is possible to develop a port capable of accommodating almost 100 steamers at a given time. On the other hand, tapping the Peining Railway at Lienshan, with the exception of Eastern Manchuria, the port is the most natural outlet for Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia. Newchwang excepted, Hulutao is the shortest route from the capitals of Liaoning (Mukden), Kirin, Heilungkiang and Jehol to the sea. (But Newchwang is not ice-free and not capable of berthing deep draft sea vessels). Northward by way of Tungliao, Tanhanfu and Tsitsihar, the railways in operation today reach the heart of Heilungkiang, ending at Koshan, soon joining rail with the Hu-Hai Railway. A branch between Tao-An and Solun is under construction. Eastward passing through Mukden and Kirin, the present rail ends at Tun Hwa. It is learnt that the first through passenger train between Kirin and Peiping is soon to be inaugurated. (July 1st?) Westward it serves the rich coal region, the railway line soon to be extended to Chengteh, capital of Jehol, and eventually to join Peiping. Hence, with reference to railways, the position of Hulutao can be called strategic—the most natural and logical gateway for a large part of Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia. The main agricultural products are beans, wheat, buckwheat, maize, millet, sesamum, tobacco, indigo, hemp, rice and kaoliang. Cattle, sheep, hogs and horses breed well here. In the mountains are forests hardly touched which will provide the necessary timber so extensively demanded by other parts of China. There are untold quantities of minerals of all kinds. In Mukden district and that back of Hulutao, considerable coal of good quality is being mined. All the surplus production is anxiously waiting for transportation. The shorter the route, the cheaper the freight; the cheaper the freight, the higher the profit for production. The circle of prosperity is to be started by this new incentive.

Hulutao will not only have the natural advantages, but it will stand for the principle of "Open Door" through which all friendly nations will enjoy fair treatment and equal opportuuities. It is also proposed to make Hulutao a "free port". If the proposal is adopted, there would be a zone of a few miles within which no Customs Duties are to be levied. It will easily grow into an important industrial center and offer great facilities for transit trade. Hulutao, in Chinese, means a promontory in the shape of a gourd. A gourd, in Chinese myth, is carried by a Fairy for storing treasures and in the Chinese proverb is always sealed (葫蘆). As a new period of prosperity is dawning upon Manchuria, this sealed gourd is to be opened and from it treasures of such a quantity, otherwise true only in fairy-tales, are to be poured out to the peoples of the world.

Mukden, May 30, 1930.

The Proposed Water Purification Plant for Nanking

(Special Nanking Correspondence)

Nanking has long suffered from the lack of a public water system. Hitherto, stagnant ponds and wells, shallow as they are and collecting only surface water, have been the city's chief water supply. A jarful of rain water or a wagon load of river water from Hsiakwan is a luxury. One may well imagine the situation during a long period of drought. In order to give temporary relief to the Nanking people, the local authorities have effected such simple schemes as the boring of artesian wells and the transporting of river water by the city railway. However, these methods have proven unsatisfactory.

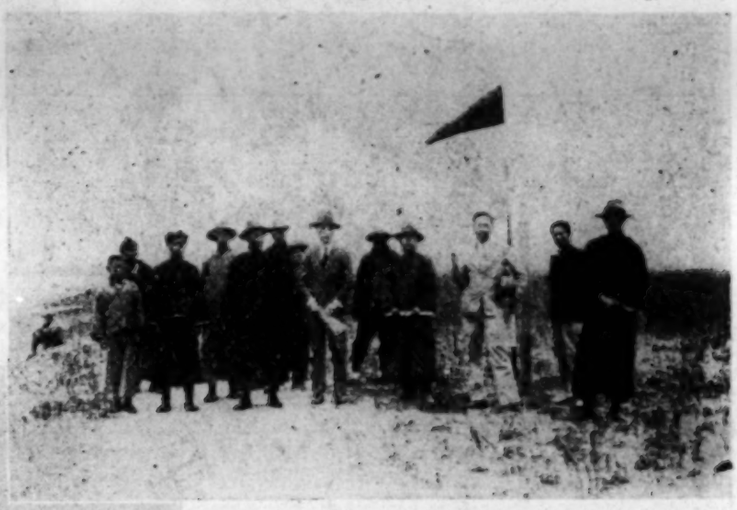
Realizing the importance of solving the water problem permanently, Liu Chi-wen, until recently Mayor of the Special Municipality of Nanking, decided to take steps immediately to construct a Nanking Waterworks, to finance which a special municipal bond issue of three million dollars was to be put on the market.

The proposed plant of the waterworks is designed according to the latest scientific principles, and will supply water as pure as can be obtained in any other modern city in the world. It will have an initial capacity of ten million gallons per day; but provisions are made for a ten-million-gallon capacity extension to meet the increased demand in the near future.

Supply From the Yangtsze

The raw water supply for the plant will be taken from the Yangtsze River about three kilometers upstream. The river flows from the upstream to Taisingkwan. It is then diverted by the Kiangsingchow or Duck Island, to form

The picture on the right shows Mr. Dinn, the Commissioner of the new Nanking Waterworks, marking the site for the plant. Mr. Ginn is standing below the flag.



The picture on the left shows the army of laborers beginning work on the foundations.

***Above.*—Laborers engaged in raising the ground level for the pumping plant. *Right.*—The entrance to Chingliang Temple on Chingliang Hill at Nanking, where the large City Reservoir containing Nanking's future Water supply will be located.**

a channel which is reunited with the main flow near the Sansingho. The river intake and the waterworks compound will be located on the eastern shore of the channel.

Dredging will be done at places where the river is getting shallow, as would be the case near the entrance of the channel and the place of intake.

Water entering the intake is first screened through a set of mechanical screens, after which it is pumped into the chemical house of the plant. Two lines of 40-inch steep pipes, running from the intake crib to the pump-pit on the shore, will be laid in the bottom of the channel, the length of each being 100 m. The crib supporting the strainers of the intake pipe will be of reinforced concrete with brass wire netting on the sides to protect the inlet opening from the drifting dirt.

The raw water pump house will be located near the river pump-pit, so that the suction pipes of the pumps may draw water from it to the coagulation basin. The revolving mechanical screens and the raw water pumps will be housed in the same pump house.

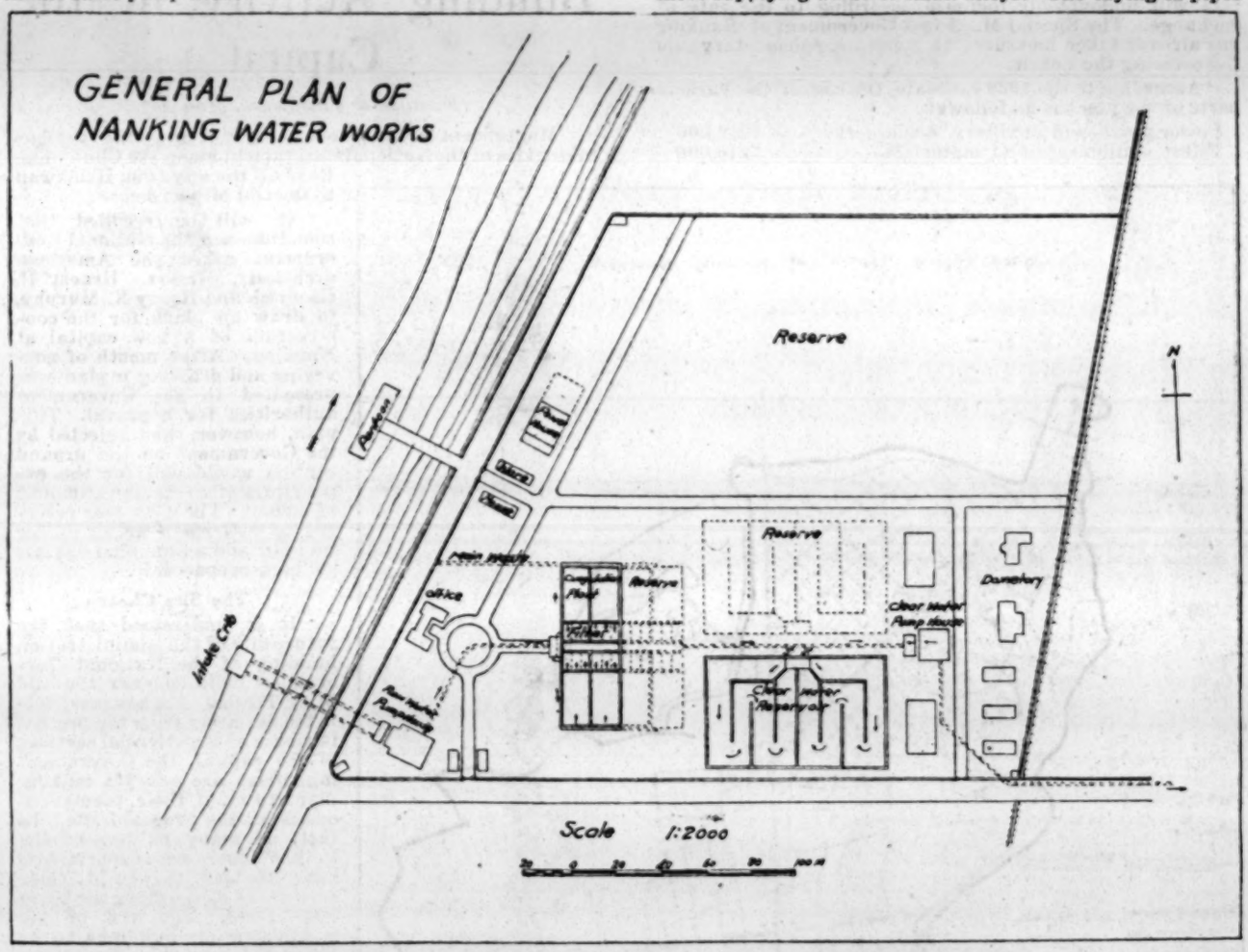
process of sedimentation for not less than three hours. From there it is filtered to the clear water reservoir. Before entering the feeding main to the city, the clear water is sterilized by a chlorinator set.

The Nanking Waterworks has decided to use steel pipes instead of the old style cast iron ones for water distribution in the city. The manufacture of the steel pipes has been recently brought to such perfection that they are fast replacing cast-iron pipes.

A 36-inch steel main, measuring 3,258 m. in length, will run from the clear water pump well straight across the field outside Hansimeng (West Gate) to the balance reservoir on Chingliang Hill. It will conduct the main water supply to the city.

Pipe Lines Throughout City

Care has been taken to form some suitable gridiron system in pipe laying in order to facilitate the circulation of water in the entire city. The size of the steel pipes will range from 24 inches for the feeding mains to 3 inches for those supplying water to small alleys. The laying of pipes



The General Plan of the Nanking Waterworks System, Now Under Construction.

Latest German Machinery

Three raw water single stage centrifugal pumps of Weisse Sohne, Halle, Germany each having a capacity of 5,130,000 gallons per day, will be used. The pumps are to be lowered about three meters from the ground surface, to suit the fluctuation of the water level in the river during different seasons of the year.

After different analyses made by the Water Research Laboratory, it is found that the Yangtsze water has about the same degree of hardness as that of the Whangpoo river at Shanghai. It produces sufficient alkaline reaction to ensure complete coagulation of the suspended matters when treated by sulphate of alumina without the addition of lime or other chemicals. It is recommended that half to two grains of alumina sulphate to a gallon of water is enough to ensure good coagulation for three hours with allowance for the variation of temperature and the amount of solid matters present in the water.

The river water is thoroughly mixed with alum before entering the coagulation basin where it goes through the

will be divided into several periods according to the condition in the various sections of the city. Pipes amounting to $1,300,000.00 will be laid first in order to give immediate relief to the more important and congested parts.

Gate valves, check valves, self-closing valves, fire hydrants and public service hydrants will be located at convenient intervals. The meter system will be used in order to minimize waste and to avoid possible disputes between the consumers and the waterworks. The average pressure in the piping system is expected to range from 45 to 60 lbs. per square inch according to the distance of the pipes from the distribution center. This pressure will be sufficient for fire extinguishing purposes.

The chief object of having a suitable reservoir is to hold a water reserve to meet cases of emergency and to maintain a constant supply throughout the entire day. The modern practice is to use only small clean water reservoirs, just big enough to meet the local demand. As the filtered water will easily deteriorate from long storage, it is the tendency of modern waterworks to rush the water to the consumers and not to store it for too long

a time. A concrete reservoir with a capacity of 20,000 cubic meters will be constructed in the works, and a reserve reservoir of 10,000 cubic meters will be located on the top of Chingliang Hill, 52 meters above the average city ground level.

The arrangement of the valves will enable the reservoir on the hill to be used as a distribution reservoir during the time of small consumption. The total storage capacity of the plant is above 30,000 cubic meters or 7,920,000 gallons.

Inasmuch as the city power plant is yet unable to furnish power other than that required for city lighting, power for the operation of the entire plant will be furnished by a moderate electricity generating plant which will be installed along with the main plant.

Estimated Cost of Plant

In May, 1929, the cost of the construction of the preliminary plant was estimated to be a little more than three million dollars. With the depreciation of silver, the cost will undoubtedly increase according to the rate of exchange. The Special Municipal Government of Nanking has already taken measures to raise a supplementary sum for covering the deficit.

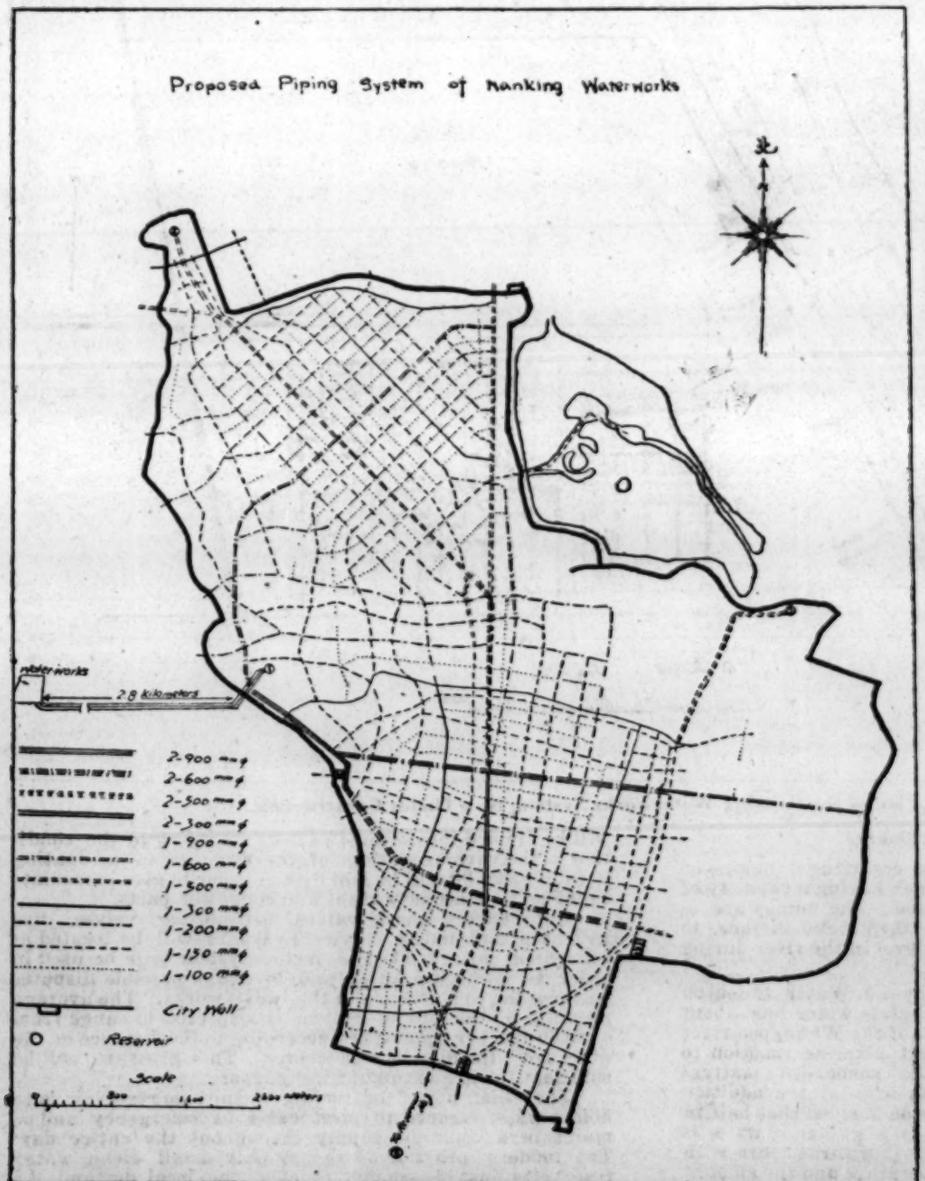
According to the 1929 estimate, the cost of the various parts of the plant is as follows:

Power plant and auxiliary machineries	$310,000
Filter equipments and materials	210,000
Construction of power house, pump house, repair shop, and other buildings	160,000
Concrete structures, reservoirs, basin, etc	510,000
Pipes	1,300,000
Pipe laying	450,000
Miscellaneous	60,000
Total	$3,000,000

The foundation work for the works has been going on since the end of March, 1930. The erection of the power house and the pump house will start at the end of this month and is expected to be finished toward the end of December. It is hoped that the entire plant will be completed in two years.

The plant of the Waterworks was designed and proposed by E. Ginn, Commissioner of Nanking Waterworks, and S. C. Yew, Engineer-in-Chief.

Nanking, May 21, 1930.



The above Sketch, prepared by the Engineers, Shows the Network of Piping which is to be installed in connection with the new Waterworks system in Nanking.

Building Activity in the Capital

(Finance & Commerce, May 28)

Magnificent buildings are being put up by the various ministries of the National Government along the Chun Shan Road all the way from Hsiakwan to the Old Ming Tombs.

It will be recalled that sometime ago the National Government asked the American architects, Messrs. Ernest P. Goodrich and Henry K. Murphy, to draw up plans for the construction of a new capital at Nanking. After month of surveying and drafting a plan was presented to the Government authorities for approval. This plan, however, was rejected by the Government on the ground that is would call for the expenditure of an excessive amount of money. The plan was referred to a German architect for revision and a final plan has not yet been prepared.

The Site Chosen

It is understood that the future site of the administration building of the National Government will be near the Old Ming Tombs. As, however, this is too far away from the present business and residential sections of the capital, the Government ministries are not yet making plans to build their permanent offices at the proposed site. In fact, as many as ten of the leading Government departments have decided to build their permanent offices along the Chun Shan Road. The first of the administration buildings to be completed was the office of the Ministry of Railways which was very near Hsiakwan, or towards the west end of the Chun Shan Road. This started the movement to put up government buildings along the Chun Shan Road instead of grouping them at the Old Ming Tombs, which place is near the east end of the road. The Ministry of Railways building is on Chinese style of architecture with modern conveniences. The total cost of the main building together with the dormitories for the members of the Ministry is estimated to be about $1,300,000. Robert Fan was the architect.

Ministry of Communications

The Ministry of Communications purchased a large piece

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of land almost directly opposite the site of the new Ministry of Railways Building. It is stated that the plans drawn up by a French architect have been approved and construction work will be started immediately. The cost of the building is put at $300,000.

Foreign Affairs

The present offices of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs are buildings formerly occupied by the local Commissioner for Foreign Affairs. The buildings are old and inadequate, as the Ministry has naturally a much larger staff than the staff maintained by the former Commissioner for Foreign Affairs. Another piece of land adjoining the ministry has therefore been bought and plans are being made for the erection of additional buildings. According to the plans of the Ministry, a general office building will be put up first at a cost of about $70,000. An office building for the Foreign Minister and a Foreign Office hostel will be added later to the group. The total cost of the new Foreign Office buildings is put at somewhere around $500,000.

Public Health

The present offices of the Ministry of Public Health are buildings rented from American missionaries. The main building was unfortunately burned down a year ago. A piece of land has been secured for the future site of the Ministry along the Chun Shan Road at Siao Men Kou and a $200,000 building will be erected.

The Ministry of War also is looking for a place for their permanent offices. It is using temporarily the offices of the Disbandment Committee of the National Government. Sometime ago, the Military Supplies School commenced to build a group of buildings near the Ministry of Railways for occupancy by the school. As the Ministry of War needs a place badly for its offices, the Government has decided to use the school buildings for the future offices of the Ministry of War. The buildings are expected to be completed in the near future. They are said to cost over $150,000.

The Ministry of Justice is also erecting its permanent offices along the Chun Shan Road on the south side of the Drum Tower. The Ministry's new buildings cost about $150,000. The offices for the Reconstruction Commission and the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Army, Navy and Aviation Forces have also been completed. These two offices are the only Government buildings that are being put up near the Old Ming tombs.

National Athletic Meeting

Other construction work of interest is the preparation of a gigantic athletic field for the national athletic meet which will be held in Nanking next year. The work will include separate stadiums for track and field events, basketball games, volleyball contests, baseball games, football events, swimming pool, golf links and a stadium for boxing and fencing contests.

The Trade Mark Bureau of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor is also putting up a $60,000 building. This building, together with the offices of the Ministry of Public Health and the National Athletic Field, are being constructed under the supervision of Kwan, Chu & Company, of Tientsin, of which S. S. Kwan is the manager and T. P. Yang the architect. The Chinese firm is also under contract to erect the North Eastern University Buildings at Mukden which buildings are estimated to cost over $1,500,000.

Chinese Insurance

The China Assurance Society recently sent a petition to the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor pointing out the close relationship between the growth of the insurance business and the development of the commercial life of a nation. The company further stated that the Chinese public and business firms should be urged by the Government to do insurance business only with native assurance firms and not with foreign companies. The petition was approved by the Ministry and a circular instruction was issued by the Ministry to the various municipal governments to that effect.

No Release of Prisoners on Parole Under Chinese Code

A recent *Kuo Min* dispatch from Nanking stated that as the practice of releasing prisoners on parole as a reward for good behavior is not in accordance with the Chinese Criminal Code, the Judicial Yuan in a recent ruling has declared that only prisoners sentenced before the conversion of the Provisional Court into the Special District Court on April 1, 1930, shall be entitled to such benefit,

"Red Banditry" in Hupeh; Disorganization Without Communism

BY FRANK GODWIN

A GRAPHIC picture of conditions in most of Hupeh province south of the Yangtse is drawn by Prof. Huang Yu-sen, Dean of Nankai University, (Tientsin) who not long since made a trip to Hupeh to learn some details about the death of his brother, who was a magistrate killed while endeavoring to carry out his instructions in the district south of Wuchang.

Prof. Huang found some remains of his brother, but not all. He regretted that they had found such pieces as they did of him, as these things gave evidence of the terrible end he had met at the hands of the peasants who had seized and killed him.

The district in question had been taken some weeks previously by the so-called "Red Army" and "Peasants' Union." Several people had been killed, and the gentry, more prosperous peasants, officials, etc., had fled to Wuhan or other places out of the district. Magistrate Huang had been sent with a company of soldiers to subdue this territory and to punish the rebel leaders,—a punitive expedition. The expedition had hardly started its punishing, however, when the Magistrate himself was seized, his soldiers having been defeated, dispersed, or brought over to the rebels, and he himself was executed in a most horrible fashion by the "Peasants' Union."

Armies and Unions

Conditions in this district south of Wuchang appear to be similar to those in most of Hupeh province, except along the railway to Changsha, which is guarded by strong forces of soldiers to keep this indispensable line of communications open. Away from the railway line the authority of the Government is almost nil. "Red armies" and "Peasants' Unions" divide power, and if stronger forces are sent against them they disappear or retire into other districts for a time. They themselves appear, however, to have organized no central government, the districts they hold appear to be most loosely controlled and without any clear constructive plan, and in fact the so-called "Red banditry" of this part of the country is in striking contrast to the carefully organized and systematic Communist activities of a few years ago in China.

In any district where there is no strong Government force, the "Red Army" is likely to appear and seize power. With almost nothing to carry except their arms and the clothes on their backs, they move more quickly than the regular forces, and can both retire and advance very rapidly. Some of the units, however, have machine-guns as well as rifles and pistols, and there are even some reported to have field-guns. In general, they appear to be fairly well supplied with rifles or pistols (some have one, some the other,—few men have both), taken from the Government forces or carried away with them by deserting soldiers.

It is these deserters, and other forces from the Government armies, which appear to constitute most of the "Red army." The largest element is probably that of the soldiers disbanded last year at the time of the Wuhan revolt, when a large number of these forces were disbanded, or scattered themselves, in the districts south of the river, being drawn in sooner or later to the "Red army" officered mostly by former officers of regular armies. These officers are supposed to be Communists, but it is not clear, in spite of the amount of propaganda they have spread and are spreading, how much actual Communism there is among them, or even if there is an organized Communist Party influential in this part of the country at present. The emblem of the army, however, is the red flag, and the soldiers have "Communism" (*gung*) tattooed on the back of their hand, so there is not much doubt of their general tendency, though what meaning they may ascribe to the word Communism is a question.

The Peasants' Union

Usually the "Peasants' Union" does not make its appearance until after the "Red Army" seizes some place. In some cases, however, these unions have taken over things themselves where Government forces were very weak or irresolute. In other cases they are shock troops, coming on in advance of the Red soldiers and fighting furiously in the heaviest part of the combat, many of them with hoes, clubs, and other weapons of the peasantry.

It is not sure what relation these unions bear to the peasant unions organized four or five years ago when the old Kuomintang, associated at the time with the Communist Party, was rallying the peasants and workers to the support of the Northern Expedition and later of the Wuhan Government. There is apparently no direct connection, though there is no doubt that the influence of the old unions is strong in the new ones.

There is much tenant farming in southern Hupeh. Big landowners, however, are not very common, most of the land being held either by well-to-do peasants who till part themselves and rent out the rest, or by small-town gentry who in normal times make merely a moderate subsistence from the rental of their holdings. There is, however, a class of tenant farmers who own no land whatever, and usually pay a large share of their crop to the landowners. In addition, there are the village laborers, with work on the farms during a couple of months of the hardest seasons, and idle or eking out a miserable existence by odd jobs, or even beggary or petty theft, when there is no regular work. Many of this last element, of course, drift into banditry or other crime.

It is mostly from the farm laborers, and from the poorer tenants, that the Peasants' Union appears to get its support, these being propertiless men with literally nothing to lose. The activities of the Union are aimed at the wealthy landlords, officials, and "bad gentry," but in fact anyone who owns any tangible property, or who has made himself disagreeable to members of the Union, is likely to find himself in a very dangerous situation. There are petty landholders in this district who have received no rent from their tenants for four or five years, but who are nevertheless subject to requisitions which keep them in actual poverty.

Land Ownership

While there is much propaganda literature which is of a Communistic nature, the aim of the unions, in actual practice, seems to be more towards equal division of the land (the very reverse of Communism) than the organization of collective farming on a Communist basis. First of all, however, it is desired to destroy the old property-rights, and for this reason the Union or Army leaders attempt, in every town and village they got hold of, to seize the title-deeds showing the actual ownership of property in the place, and destroy them. When this is done, they feel there has been a real break-up of the old ownerships, as even if the central government regains control of the district it is difficult for the old owners to establish the claims to their former property.

As mentioned above, it is extremely difficult to collect rent from farm tenants in recent years, even when a district is not (nominally, at any rate) in revolt. Since the early peasant unions gained influence in 1925 and 1926, tenants began to stop paying rent. It became difficult to collect rent except by eviction, and this meant continual government action on the side of the landlords which further embittered relations, until in many cases the government and landlords gave up in despair, as far as collecting anything like the old rental was concerned. But even these landholders who have collected little or no rent for years are subject to heavy levies, which make it more advisable to take whatever money and movable property they have and flee to Wuhan or some other district.

Trade and Exchange

But while farming is to some extent disorganized by these migrations and civil disturbances, trade is affected to a much greater degree. Merchants are subject to taxation, which frequently makes it impossible for them to carry on. As a result, trade is coming down to almost nothing. Many villages and towns are now quite without such goods as they used to receive from outside—oil, for example, and manufactured goods. At the same time, it is difficult for them to market their food surpluses. Even the trade between villages is affected. Little seems to have been done in the way of new co-operative trading enterprises to replace the old commercial methods.

Southern Hupeh is a fertile section of China, and usually produces a big food surplus. It is difficult to say if there is any real food shortage at present, but there is no doubt that food production has been considerably diminished, many persons having gone away and left their fields untended. The general tendency, according to some persons in the district, is now for the farmers to raise enough for their own needs only, despairing of trading off any surplus.

In general, the process going on appears to be one of disintegration. If the aim is Communism, as some leaders say it is, and most opponents certainly believe, there has been very little done to put this aim into practice. In some places, it is reported, there

has been an attempt at equal distribution of all movable property in a village or small town, but this also is not Communism, which means common ownership rather than equal division. But the main question is that of the land, and there seem to be no attempts to socialize this. In general, almost nothing seems to have been done in the way of a constructive economic program.

Bury Opium-Smokers Alive

But that it is not mere banditry or blind revolt is shown by the attitude taken towards such habits as gambling and opium-smoking. There is absolute and merciless suppression of these things. In some districts opium-smokers have been buried alive as a terrible example, and many addicts have died as a result of deprivation of the drug. Also, there is a flat veto on religious teaching, particularly Christianity.

The actual Communist element may be small, but apparently it is influential enough to control the publicity of these rebel forces, most of whom have probably a very hazy idea—if any—of the meaning of Communism. But when a man joins the "Red Army," whether he is a bandit, a deserted soldier, or a poor village boy, the character "*gung*" is tattooed on his hand, and it means death if he is caught by the government,—which may be one reason for the loyalty of the "Red Army."

There is no direct evidence of actual Russian activity. As a matter of fact, the poorly organized nature of the present "red banditry" is the most extreme contrast to the systematic organization which Russian Communists bring to their work, as was exemplified both in their civil and military activities here prior to their expulsion three years ago. It seems likely that if these "Red Armies" and Peasants Unions had military and civil organization by men such as Galen and others, the situation in the south would be very different from what it is.

Leaders Russian-Trained

On the other hand, there is no doubt that a number of the leaders are Chinese educated in Russia. The old student element, however which was so prominent a few years ago as pickets, organizers, etc., in the labor and peasant unions, has apparently for the most part, found themselves quiet, government jobs, or are clerking in private offices, or just sitting at home living on their relations.

So far, no leader has arisen who can combine the various "Red Armies" into a single force. Perhaps the real Communist elements do not want any such leader. They pinned their faith previously to one military leader after another, only to find—quite naturally—that when a man had power in his own hands he usually used it for himself. But there are tens of thousands of men in the "Red Army" in Hupeh, and their military staff sends out and receives communications in the name of the Peoples' Liberating Army.

Hankow, June 2, 1930.

Japan Plans to Cut Down Use of Foreign Articles

A dispatch from Tokyo, May 28, stated that the Japanese Government's propaganda for preference of home made goods to imported goods is steadily spreading. The Ministry of Communications plans to replace all foreign mechanical appliances and furniture used by the Ministry with Japanese-made articles and machines. According to expert calculation, the Ministry will thereby save at least ten million yen. The propaganda for home-made goods thus being carried out by the Japanese Government will probably administer a hard blow to the foreign importers in the Island Empire.

More Chinese for the Shanghai Municipal Police

An examination was held May 24 in connection with the scheme for the direct appointment of suitable Chinese to the posts of assistant inspectors and sub-assistant inspectors in the Shanghai Municipal Police. About 160 candidates applied for the 20 vacancies and one candidate flew from Hankow to participate in the examination. It is the intention of the Municipal Council to form a police training school for the successful candidates who as probationers will undergo a thorough training in police administration and discipline.

Y. M. C. A. Leader Replies to Kuomintang Attack

The recent attack by the Shanghai Kuomintang on the Young Men's Christian Association has called forth a spirited reply from L. T. Chen, general secretary of the Shanghai Y.M.C.A., who, in the course of a memorandum to the party headquarters in his capacity as a party member says:

The Y. M. C. A. has been in China for over thirty years. Both in point of organization and control, it has been an entirely Chinese institution. The controlling power in each city rests with the board of directors which is elected at the annual meeting of active members. This board of directors controls the policy of the work and appoints secretaries on the staff, which is almost entirely Chinese. Occasionally because of the lack of experienced leadership, foreign secretaries, largely American, have been invited to give help. Their position is entirely honorary and advisory, under the direction of the Board just like the other secretaries. The finances of the Y. M. C. A. in every city are raised locally, receiving no subsidy whatsoever from other countries. Thus, both in control and administration the Y. M. C. A. is entirely autonomous, having no affiliation with imperialism of any kind.

Worthy Objects

Since the initiation of this movement in China, its watchword has been "character-building" and its programme social service. It aims at exerting a corrective influence on the general conditions of society and at awakening among our countrymen a public spirit. In a nutshell, the activities of the Y. M. C. A. begin with self-culture, and end with service to others. By associating the one with the other it hopes to build up a movement that will go a long way towards lifting the country to a higher stage of development.

This programme was unreservedly endorsed by Dr. Sun who, by the way, is one of the charter members of the Nanking Y. M. C. A. founded shortly after the formation of the Provisional Government in 1911.

We would mention the programme of popular education. The Y.M.C.A. was the first one to experiment in this field, and now it is generally accepted by the country as a fundamental way of solving our national problems. We would also mention the citizenship training programme, the conception of political tutelage conceived by the Kuomintang. For this purpose no less than seventy kinds of books and pamphlets have been compiled, which have gained a circulation of no less than 220,000 volumes. Furthermore, the Y.M.C.A. has also conducted experiments along the line of rural reforms and cheap housing. Both of these have attracted the attention of people far and wide.

Now, since the Y.M.C.A. has the approval of Dr. Sun, and since its own activities meet some of our most urgent needs of the time, what are the grounds for the Kuomintang to oppose it and to wish to close it down? Is it because of the religious ground on which the Y.M.C.A. stands? If so, then we are violating not only a universal principle but also one of the fundamentals of the Party. It is specifically stated in the Constitution of the Party that there should be religious liberty. Looking round to-day, where do we find another government which suppresses religious freedom and persecutes religion except the Soviet Government under the Communist party? Is not the Party against Communism? If so, why do the things which Communists are doing and would have us do? These are questions which call for the attention of our Party leaders.

Mei Lan-fang Received Honorary Degree at Pomona College

Mei Lan-fang, famous Chinese actor, now on a tour of the United States, on May 29 was granted the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters. The honor was conferred in recognition of the contribution which Mr. Mei had made to America's knowledge of the Chinese drama. The foregoing information was contained in a *United Press* report on May 27 which stated that both the press and teachers of dramatic art are continuing to praise Mr. Mei's performances which have been uniformly successful in all sections of the United States.

Labor Unrest, Economic or Communistic?

BY JENNINGS WANG

DURING the past few months labor strikes have been almost a daily occurrence in Shanghai. The casual observer is naturally led to believe that almost all labor strikes have been due to communistic agitation, and he does not take the trouble to investigate the real cause behind strikes. Of course, some strikes are really due to communistisc elements behind the scen; others have been due to economic conditions, that is, the rising prices of foodstuffs, particularly rice, the staple commodity in China.

The recent report in the local press to the effect that 6,000,000 gold roubles, subscribed by Soviet interests, has been sent to China for propaganda purposes, appears to have been well founded. More recent events show that communistic outbreaks are increasing in many factories and that industrial workers are rapidly coming under the influence of agitators and intimidators, obviously in the pay of those who seek to foment China's troubles. Shouting and distributing communistic slogans are prevalent, but so far nothing serious has happened. Employers in the factory area report that unrest is apparent and inquiries show that agitators are actively engaged in propaganda work. Reports are to the effect that professional agitators, obviously obtaining funds for their work from the Soviet, arevisiting industrial districts in Shanghaiand endeavoring to create unrest. Apparently they have met with very little success.

A Timely Question

A timely question arises: Would the operatives join the strike movement if they received a square deal from their employers? The Soviet propaganda work in China is the fuse, but certainly it is not the powder in the magazine. The fuse can not explode by itself without the powder; so the Chinese laborers would not readily resort to strikes if they were able to earn a living wage. During the past few months the price of Chinese rice has gone up from $10 to $16 per 100 catties; prices of foodstuffs, cloth, flour, and other commodities for daily use have also increased. Roughly speaking the cost of living in Shanghai now-a-days has increased to about 30% as compared with that of last year. On account of the recent silver slump all lines of articles imported have also increased more than 25%, and besides many "home-made" goods have gone up in sympathy. A theory in Money tells us that while the prices are rising, producers, dealers, etc. are not losers, but the consumers, especially those who depend entirely on labor, are the real losers.

Evidently, industrial workers suffer more than any other class of laborers on account of rise in prices. In studying the family budget of the working man, one will learn that more than 50% of the income of the ricewinner goes for rice. On the average, one pound of rice a day is enough for the indoor worker, but a catty a day is required for the manual laborer, who can not afford to have "side dishes" or meat besides the cereal. Roughly speaking, the workman has to spend about $1.50 more for rice per month now than he spent last summer; if his family consists of four persons he has to spend $6 more per month. But the average Chinese family is larger than that, especially that of the manual class, which may consist of as many as 8 or more. It is a serious problem that every one of us is confronted with. Despite effective police forces, has the number of strikes reduced this year? The answer is in the negative. Then it is fair and square for us to look into the trend of events and try to minimize this social injustice.

Last year, according to Municipal Police report and the report of the Bureau of Social Affairs of Greater Shanghai, there were 185 strikes in the whole of Shanghai, involving about 100,000 workers, who lost about 700,000 day's work as a result of their action. What the loss was to the various businesses affected by the strikes is not tabulated, but it was heavy. During the balance of this year, the number of strikes must fully equal the same period of leat year, or perhaps more, but the net effect will be much greater because it has included two strikes which paralyzed the tram service, and reduced the bus service to a mere skeleton.

The Causes of Strikes

The principal causes of strikes are as follows: Protest made against the managment's introduction of test production, demand made for the reinstatement of workers dismissed for repeated violation of factory regulations, protest made against dismissal of some workers suspicious of being reactionaries, demand by workers for pay during suspension neccessitated by the repairing of electric wires, demand for monthly rice allowance, dissatisfaction on the part of workers with the standard of reward and punishment set by the management, demand made by workers for a half day's extra pay on national holidays, etc. From the following table, we can learn to what percent the prices have increased during the past 17 years: Take February, 1913 as a basis of comparison, which is 100%. The price of cereals has increased to 181%, that of food products, 172%, thatof textiles, 152%, that of fuels, 164% or general average, 174%. Have the wages increased in the same proportion? If not, the wage-earners are losers. Then we should not blame them for resorting to strikes, which are their best weapons for bargaining. They are pressed economically. Why should we be so panicky about the poor, low-paid workmen who are fighting for an increase of a few cents a day? A great deal of business success depends upon cooperation in the application of capital and labor; when cooperation is secured, profits automatically flow in. To secure efficiency, there must be cooperation; cooperation is generally secured by means of an increase of wages; when a living wage is obtained, unreasonable and "communistic" strikes will be largely reduced.

A Competent Authority Needed

Shanghai is badly in need of some competent authority to act as arbitrator to bring speedy solutions to disputes and obviate the tremendous dislocation which generally accompanies strikes. It is the duty of municipal authorities and other commercial bodies to take up this question immediately and see how practical such an arbitration authority would be. The economic strikes can be amicably settled by arbitration to a certain extent, but real communistic strikes are difficult to deal with by arbitration and it is still harder to suppress "red"labor propaganda entirely which is a great disturbing element in the Chinese industrial world. When the key to the solution of this labor problem is found, labor strikes on a large scale will be reduced to a minimum, as the Chinese laborers, even those receiving a meager wage, are the most peaceful in the world. Many causal observers however feel that any idea that Chinese laborers are very submissive turns out to be a myth. It is not so, if we take account of the fact that Chinese economic conditions, within a brief span of two decades, have undergone many a change, the most noticeable of which is that the price of everything has been increased two or three times. As a matter of course, we might be safe in concluding that the present labor unrest has grown naturally. At any rate we must find a practical solution for these labor troubles, so as to bring about well-being not only for the employers and the laborers, but for the country at large.

Shanghai, June 2, 1930.

Japanese Prohibit Chinese Vessels to Carry Cargo between Dairen and Japan

A *Kuo Min* message from Nanking states that strong representations to the Japanese Government against the discriminatory action of the Japanese authorities in Dairen in prohibiting Chinese ships from transporting cargo from Dairen to Japan is urged by the Shanghai Shipping Association in a petition to the Ministry of Communications. The petition states that this measure on the part of a friendly Power is contrary to international usage.

Japan's Tourist Bureau Boosts American Business

A *Rengo* dispatch from Tokyo reports that the International Tourist Bureau of the Railway Department of Japan has decided to establish an International Hotel to facilitate foreign tourists in Japan. At present there are some 2600 foreign-style hotels in Japan and the Railway Department in co-operation with the Finance Office has decided to float low-interest loans amounting to Yen 6,000,000 with the sole object of establishing hotels at noted places as well as in Tokyo and Osaka.

Another *Rengo* dispatch says that in accordance with the recently adopted policy of inviting foreign tourists to Japan by means of "lottery," and in order to begin with the United States, the International Tourists Bureau of the Ministry of Railways will despatch two commissioners to America to proceed with the program. The authorities' plan is to send American tourists to the number of 200 to Japan each month, the first batch to leave San Francisco August 2.

Indo-China Is Also Aflame

The French in Indo-China are at present faced with a situation somewhat similar to that which the British are contending with in India. Recent telegrams give details of riots in various parts of the country, incidental to a campaign of non-cooperation and refusal to pay taxes.

A *Reuter* message from Paris, May 31, stated that three natives were killed and two wounded in a conflict between the police and a thousand demonstrators at Chomoi, 125 miles north-west of Saigon. The demonstrators, who were brandishing bamboo sticks and native knives, were led by men carrying a banner inscribed "Refusal to pay taxes." When the police attempted to arrest the banner-bearers, the crowd assumed a threatening attitude. Their response to a warning to desist was a rain of bamboo sticks, upon which the police fired a volley and the demonstrators fled. Another demonstration occurred at Omon, in the province of Cantho. The District Officer was surrounded by 1,500 natives, who was able to extricate himself by ordering his escort to fire into the air. Fifteen arrests were made.

Previous messages related how the Administrator of the Province of Sadec, to the north of Saigon, in proceeding to Tanduong without an escort, was surrounded and ultimately besieged in the Communal Hall by a force of 1,500 rebels. After prolonged negotiations, he was rescued by Surete officials and gendarmes. Companies of constabulary proceeded in armored cars to Sadec and were placed at the disposal of the Administrator.

Drastic Methods of Suppresson

An article entitled, "The National Movement in Indo-China", published in the current issue of *China Tomorrow*, comments as follows: "There is no means of knowing the extent of savagery to which the French imperialists have gone in their suppression of the February and March uprisings of the people of Annam in an attempt to gain their independence. Following the uprising in the north on February 11 there was an uprising in the southern capital, Saigon, February 25. French reports spoke of the northern uprising in these words: 'Not more than 60 (revolutionaries) escaped with their lives, or without severe wounds'. A March 28 report told of the Hanoi criminal court sentecing 39 revolutionaries to death. 33 to hard labor for life, and 9 to 20 years' hard labor. Previous reports told of the execution of 13 leaders and imprisonment for life of two. Another report reads: 'In the north, drastic punishment has been meted out to the rebels, with a view to making an example of the chief offenders. The village of Vongla, the centre of the trouble in Phu Tho province, has been razed to the ground and its inhabitants moved to other villages. Eight other villages have been dealt with in a similar manner. In Phu Tho, 340 arrests were made. More recent reports reached Shanghai of the execution of batches of five and ten revolutionaries at a time. The prisons of Indo-China are jammed with politicals who have suffered torture worse than death. Even before the revolutionary outbreak in February the prisons were being filled with prisoners, and by the middle of January alone, 342 men suspected of being Communists or sympathizers had been imprisoned. The loss of the revolutionaries in battle was also heavy."

Annamites Make Anti-French Demonstration in Paris

The Paris *Matin's* special correspondent in Hanoi reported that the nationalist unrest in Indo-China has percolated through the southern and western districts which had hitherto refrained from participating in the revolutionary movement. Non-cooperation and non-payment of taxes propaganda, he said, is spreading like wildfire while in many places the movement is assuming a definitely communist atmosphere which was especially marked in recent riots at Hanoi. The correspondent declared that unless the authorities at home and in the colony adopted rigorous measures to cope with the rebellion, a catastrophe was imminent.

Sixty Annamites in Paris May 22 tried to force their way into the Elysee shouting "down with the President of the Republic". They brandished strips of calico with a black border. The police dispersed the crowd and arrested twelve. The incident was due to the punishment of Annamites who revolted recently in Indo-China.

Japan to Open Legation in Egypt

A recent *Rengo* dispatch from Tokyo states that in accordance with the provisional commercial and amity agreement signed recently by Japan and Egypt, the Japanese Government has decided to open a Legation at Cairo. The appropriations in connection with the opening of the Legation have been put in the next year's budget of the Foreign Office. The Japanese Foreign Office also contemplates the opening of a Consulate at Mombassa in Kenya. Trade relations between Japan and Egypt have grown considerably in recent years.

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In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will & Testament of JANET ARTHUR Deceased

Cause No. 3276
Estate No. 713
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JANET ARTHUR, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before December 7, 1930, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China.

J. Hillcoat Arthur
Hangchow, China.

In The Field of National Reconstruction

Hospital for Opium-Addicts in Nanking

A report by the *Kuo Min* news agency on May 31 stated that the National Opium-Suppression Committee and the Ministry of Health, had agreed upon plans for the early opening in Nanking of a central hospital which will be used exclusively for the curing of opium-addicts. The new hospital is part of the general plan now being pushed to cut down the consumption of narcotics in China.

Nanking to Have Exhibition of Cotton and Woolen Goods

The Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor has announced the early opening in Nanking of an exhibition of Chinese manufactured cotton and woolen fabrics. The exhibition will be opened immediately following the closing of the exhibition of silk fabrics which has been held in the National Capital for several weeks. The Ministry plans a number of other exhibits in the Capital as a means of promoting native manufactured goods.

Chang Hsueh-liang Entertained German Industrialists

The German Industrial Commission that has been inspecting conditions in China for several weeks, was entertained in Mukden by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang on the evening of May 27. Many Chinese officials and local businessmen were present. While in Mukden the members of the German Commission inspected the Northeastern University, the Mukden Arsenal and a number of local Chinese manufacturing enterprises.

Long-Distance Telephones Throughout Hupeh

A report circulated by the *Kuo Wen* news agency on May 31 quoted a report by Wang Chang-hu, commissioner of construction for Hupeh province, to the effect that long-distance telephone lines will be extended throughout the province by the end of June. The report stated that a service had been opened with Fancheng in the northern part of the province. In addition Ichang and Koushih have been connected with Hankow.

New Fast Steamer Built for Use on Sungari

A German firm, with headquarters in Hamburg, has just completed, for a Chinese company, a new steamer for service on the Sungari river which is said to be the fastest steamer ever constructed for this service. The boilers, engines and other parts of the steamer were built in Hamburg and shipped to Dairen from which port they were transported by rail to Harbin where the boat was assembled. It is reported that the Chinese shipping firm has placed an order for another steamer of the same type.

Move to Relieve Unemployment

A special committee dealing with the problem of unemployment which was appointed by the National Government some time ago, is shortly to be enlarged by the appointment of various sub-committees of experts who will devote their efforts to various phases of the problem. The sub-committees will deal with the subjects of relief investigation and the compilation of statistics. Branches of the central committee will be established in the various provinces and municipalities. The special committee on unemployment will be under the supervision of the Ministries of Agriculture and Mining and Industry, Commerce and Labor.

Twenty New Postal Banks to be Opened

The Ministry of Communications on May 29 announced the early opening of 20 additional branches of the Postal Remittance and Savings Bank. The branches will be opened in the provinces of Kiangsu, Anhwei and Kiangsi and will be located in the following cities, Kaoyao, Hsinniuchao, Tanyang, Chentse, Teihsing and Liyang in Kiangsu province. Wuhu, Chunchi, Taiping, Tungcheng, Lochow, Ningkuo, Anking, Pengpu, Chaohsien, Wuhui and Tsingyang in Anhwei. Tehsingli and Hsimatao in Kiangsi. An airplane was used in Shanghai on May 30 to distribute circulars advertising the recently opened Postal Remittance and Savings Bank in Shanghai.

Reorganization of Shanghai Chamber of Commerce

Representatives of various commercial guilds in the Shanghai district have called a meeting for June 21 for the purpose of organizing a General Chamber of Commerce of Greater Shanghai. The meeting was called by the Committee for the Reorganization of Commercial Organizations formed last year to administer the affairs of the old Shanghai General Chamber pending reorganization. A petition has been sent to the Government stating that the various commercial guilds in the Shanghai district have completed their reorganization in accordance with the regulations of the new government law dealing with commercial guilds and chambers of commerce. The petition states that inasmuch as the new regulations have been sent to the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, that the reorganization committee should be dissolved and a new general chamber formed in accordance with the new law.

Chekiang Model Filiature Is a Financial Success

A report published in the June number of the Chinese *Export Inspection Bulletin* states that a new model silk filature established in Chekiang province last year has become a financial success and as a result of the experiment another model plant is to be constructed at Kashing. The report stated that the new filature was started with an appropriation of $200,000 appropriated by the provincial government. Y. T. Chow, a silk expert and co-director of the provincial sericulture stations had charge of the construction of the plant which is located at Hangchow, the provincial capital. The equipment used is of the "Semiminorgowa" system with 160 basins and a capacity of 30 bales a month. While the plant has been in operation but a short period the output has averaged 90 percent "general evenness," and a "low penalty" of more then 80 percent in accordance with the methods of raw silk classification by the Silk Association of America. The product is marketed in the United States under the "Purple Dragon" trade-mark. The new model filature has also introduced a new method of payment of women operators on a piece-work basis that is proving satisfactory, the payment ranging from 45 cents to $1 a pound, depending upon skill and efficiency. It was stated that despite high salaries to experts and staff and girl reelers, the manufacturing cost is from 15 to 20 percent below that of the average old-style filatures.

Annual Pilgrimage to General Ward's Grave

The annual pilgrimage to the grave at Sungkiang of General Frederick Townsend Ward, the American officer who commanded the "Ever Victorious Army" in the Taiping Rebellion, took place Sunday, June 1, under the auspices of the American Legion. A special train was run, the arrangements having been in charge of Captain F. J. Schuhl, commander of the local American Legion.

The train was met at Sungkiang by the mayor and a party of city officials. Magistrate Chung, the Mayor, has acted in the same capacity in many previous pilgrimages of the Legion. The City of Sungkiang furnished transportation for the guests from the station to the tomb of General Ward. Scores of local Chinese were present at the cereony.

Captain Schuhl introduced the principal speakers of the day. Dr. Albert Crosland Bowen, of the Southern Methodist Mission, who has been a resident of Sungkiang for some 28 years, acted as interpreter.

Dr. George Sellett, U. S. District Attorney, was the speaker of the day. Dr. Sellett outlined briefly the high lights of General Ward's life and what his work had been before his death at the age of thirty.

He told of Ward's early life, of his arrival in China in 1859 after an absence of some ten years, during which time his movements and activities were not fully recorded in history. Then of his organizing a first army of beachcombers and riff-raff, with which he made some progress, but met several defeats. Then Dr. Sellett told how the Imperial Government had recognized and supported the New England lad, how he had organized an army of 10,000 Chinese, proving later that Chinese, properly drilled and equipped, were the equal of soldiers of any other nation.

In behalf of the City Magistrate and Mayor, the address of the city of Sungkiang was delivered by Dr. Loh Ine Liang, former government offcial, but at present instructor in Chinese classics at the McTyiere Girl's School in Shanghai.

The return trip was made interesting with a luncheon arranged by Mrs. L. E. Bradsher, wife of the Adjutant of the Post, as well as by courtesies extended by Captain G. A. Shecklen, Finance Officer of the Legion.

Whiteaway-Laidlaw Profits Show Shrinkage

It was disclosed at the annual meeting of Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd., in Londan recently, that there had been a shrinkage in the trading profts of about £12,000, from £145,933 to £133,927; notwithstanding this, however, a dividend of 8 per cent was declared.

In the course of his remarks to the shareholders, Mence Wilkinsen, the chairman, said: "As regards China, sales have been well maintained, in spite of the unsettled condition of the country, but, owing to a very severe fall in the price of silver, and a consequent depreciation in the exchange value of the dollar, profits have not been up to the previous year's level. Your directors, however, feel that the managers at Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin have come through a difficult period very creditably. The outlook for the current year is uncertain. I have recently spent about two months in thoroughly inspecting our branches in Calcutta, Rangoon, Bombay, and Ceylon, and I have satisfied myself that our managers have worked hard and done their best to overcome the difficulties they have had to face."

Llewellyn & Co. Lost Over $12,000 Last Year

The annual meeting of Llewellyn & Co., Ltd., British druggists and aerated water manufacturers, was held in Shanghai May 30. The chairman, W. J. Monk, told the assembled shareholders that he was sure they would all be very disappointed at the serious loss shown in the figures for 1929. After writing off $20,000 which stood at the credit of general reserve account, and $12,500 at the credit of stock reserve account, the loss for the year amounted to $12,142.22, and, as there was a debit balance in profit and loss account brought forward from the previous year of $1,566.85, the total debit in that account now stood at $13,709.07. The main factor in this result he was glad to say was not actually a trading loss, but arose from a drastic writing down of stocks. Unfortunately, for three or four years past, there had been serious over-valuing of stocks, with the result that there had been an accumulation of over-valuation, which had only now become apparent.

A curious situation was revealed by the chairman in the following words: "With regard to the company's overdraft, which at the end of the year stood at Tls. 80,081.34, equivalent to $110,686.02, it has recently been discovered that under article 47 of the company's articles of association, the company is not authorized to borrow to the extent of more than one-third of the paid-up capital of the Company, which capital, is, as you are aware, $72,000. One-third of this being only $24,000, we are, of course, a long way in excess, and this is a situation which has been going on for many years past without having been previously detected."

Hall & Holtz Lost Over $80,000 Last Year

The annual meeting of Hall & Holtz, Ltd., old established British department store in Shanghai, was held May 31, Eric Moller presiding. This company owns a valuable site at the corner of Nanking road and Szechuen road, but has not paid a dividend for several years.

The principal points mentioned at the meeting were: The closing of the furniture and tailoring departments, which had been losing money for several years; the sale of properties at Kuling and at Gordon road in Shanghai, bringing in an income of slightly over $62,000; a loss of $8,100 on the working of the Tientsin branch; and a slight profit in the working of the Shanghai branch. But the outstanding fact remained that the loss for the year's working amounted to $80,266,02, Notwithstanding this, however, the bank overdraft had been reduced by $54,000. Drastic writing off was indulged in—a total of Mex. $124,000, this sum including a defalcation of $9,100.

Eric Moller, the chairman, in the course of his remarks said: "The directors have had innumerable inquiries placed before them as regards suggestions for the disposal of the company's property on Nanking Road, but in every instance your directors have given no encouragement to the proposals. In their opinion the value of the site of the company's property is far more substantial than the suggestions which have been forthcoming; furthermore, your directors are strongly of the opinion that the present re-organization of the company's business will soon show statisfactory results and place your company upon a sound-paying-basis."

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SHANGHAI

Men and Events

Chu Shao-yang, Chinese Minister to Finland, returned to China last week.

T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, has returned from a brief visit to Sungkiang.

Los Angeles, California, is making extensive preparations for the holding of the Tenth Olympiad in 1932.

Three military airplanes were recently constructed by the Shanghai Arsenal and experimental tests are now being made on same at Nanking.

Viscount Oda, Parliamentary Councillor of the Japan Foreign Office, was expected to start from Tokyo June 2 on a tour of China for about three months.

According to a cable report received at Nanking, Chiang Li-fu, newly-appointed Charge d'Affaires of the Legation at Rome, officially assumed his new post June 2.

The Ministry of Finance at Nanking has instructed the Salt Revenue Service to compile a book on China's salt administration since the foundation of the Republic.

Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has been confined to the Shanghai Sanitarium for several days, has recovered and resumed his duties at Nanking.

According to letters received in Shanghai last week Samuel Sokobin, American consul at Amoy, who returned home several weeks ago on account of illness, has improved considerably.

Hallett Abend, China correspondent for the New York *Times*, will return to Shanghai on June 15. Mr. Abend left China in March on a combined business and pleasure trip to the United States.

The Mokanshan Summer Resort Association recently issued a Bulletin covering its activities. Mokanshan is a summer resort in Chekiang province, where many Shanghai families spend their holidays.

G. W. Brophy, of Los Angeles and Kansas City, arrived in Shanghai during the week and is proceeding to Hankow where he will assume his duties as pilot-instructor with the aviation division of the L. E. Gale Co.

A recent *Kuo Wen* message from Nanking states that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has sent Tao Li-kyao to Amoy to assist the Szeming district government in the negotiations for the rendition of the Concession at Amoy.

Miss Pearl Kwok, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kwok Bew, was married on Saturday, May 30, at the Allen Memorial Church, Shanghai, to Dr. W. S. Fu of the Red Cross Hospital. Kwok Bew is director of the Shanghai Mint.

The strike of 850 workers in the local factory of the China General Edison Company, which has been going on for about two weeks, came to an end on June 3 when practically all of the laborers went back to work unconditionally.

Incidental to the rendition of Weihaiwei, the Ministry of Communications has instructed the postal authorities to prepare for the establishment of two post offices, one in Weihaiwei and the other in Liukungtao, to replace the British offices.

The U. S. Postmaster General signed contracts May 29 at Washington, D. C., for the Oceanic Oriental Navigation Co. to carry United States mails to the principal cities of the Far East, and also to the less usually named points of Dairen, Tsingtao and Taku Bar.

George Sokolsky, assoiate editor of the *Far Eastern Review*, and a member of the staff of the *North China Daily News*, sailed for the United States last week on the Japanese steamer, *Chichibu Maru*. He was accompanied by Mrs. Sokolsky and their child.

Frank S. Williams, registrar of the China Trade Act and American Trade Commissioner in charge of the Shanghai office of the United States Department of Commerce, has been appointed U.S. Commercial Attache to Siam, it was announced on June 3.

June 3 was observed as National Opium Suppression Memorial Day. A memorial service was held at Nanking, at which stirring speeches were delivered. After the service more than 3,000 ounces of opium, and 5,400 pieces of opium smoking paraphernalia were destroyed.

A *Rengo* message from Tokyo states that Japanese bird dealers, who annually exported 30,000 birds to America, have suffered a heavy blow from the bird import prohibition regulations enforced by the United States Government to prevent the spread of skin diseases.

Judge Milton D. Purdy of the United States Court for China and Mrs. Purdy are leaving Shanghai early in September for a trip to the United States and expect to be gone until about the first of the year. Judge Purdy has been in Shanghai since 1924 without having returned to America.

Liu Li-tien, a Chinese contractor, connected with the China International Famine Relief Commission, was murdered at Satochu, Suiyuan province, on the night of May 21 by a gang who had been frustrated in attempts to make levies on labor and materials connected with the organization.

Two hundred American engineers passed through Berlin May 21 enroute to the Ural Mountains. The Soviet Government recently concluded an agreement with American steel interests to erect huge blast furnaces and steel mills on the eastern slopes of the Ural Mountains and the party of American engineers is destined for that region.

St. Luke's Hospital, Shanghai, has just issued its sixty-third annual report. Two thousand, seven hundred and nineteen patients were treated during the year, about half of which were surgical. The hospital council of St. Luke's consists of Dr. A. W. Tucker, Miss A. Lamberton, Dr. H. H. Morris, Dr. J. C. McCracken and Dr. S. S. Tyau.

The engagement of Miss Phyllis M. Henningsen of Shanghai and Dr. William H. Downs, Jr., prominent Shanghai dentist, was announced on June 1. The wedding will take place at Portland, Oregon, the home of the bride's mother, in September. Dr. Downs plans to go to America in a few weeks to take up a post-graduate course before his marriage.

Plans for the celebration of the Fourth of July by the Shanghai American Community have been completed and accepted by the committee in charge. The flag raising ceremony will be held at the Consulate-General at 10.30 a.m. and the reception will be held at the same place from 11.30 to noon. There will be a baseball game at the Race Course at 2.30 p.m.

Vasilieff Alexandrovitch Novogoranoff, one of the White Russian strike breakers used during the recent strike of busmen of the China General Omnibus Company in the International Settlement, was sentenced to 10 months imprisonment in the District Court this week for having negligently caused the death of a pedestrian on Szechuen Road near the Odeon Theater.

The *Journal de Shanghai*, French daily newspaper, printed a paragraph recently to the effect that Professor M. R. Schafer, of the Nanking University, had been dismissed. This was due to an agitation amongst the students which had been going on for about two months when Mr. Schafer gave to the students an exhibition of a film on Chinese life which he had personally taken.

Reports received at Nanking from Vienna state that at the International Women's Conference held there last month and attended by delegates from 43 countries, Mrs. Chu Chang-nien, wife of the Chinese Minister to Sweden and a daughter of Tang Shao-yi, addressed the Conference on the modern status of women in China as well as the National Government's legislative efforts towards giving equal rights to Chinese women.

Eighty cases of a dozen cans each containing liquor and marked "bamboo sprouts" were seized by prohibition agents in a freight car of the Soo Railway on May 7, according to the Chicago *Tribune*. Two cases were opened at random and their contents found to be "strong Chinese spirits, the exact nature of which could not be ascertained," the story states. The cases came from China and were landed at Vancouver and transhipped to Chicago.

Friends of Don Burdick in Shanghai last week received invitations to his wedding to Miss Helen Byram, which took place at Saint Thomas's Church, New York City on Monday, June 2, and was followed by a reception at the Byram home, 920 Fifth Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Burdick will be at home in Shanghai after October 1 at No. 6 Avenue Edward VII. Mr. Burdick, who was formerly a member of the staff of the Chinese Maritime Customs, is now a member of the firm of Swan, Culbertson and Fritz. Mrs. Burdick is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Byram, Mr Byram being the chairman of the board of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

Rapid Increase of Motor Vehicles in China

C. T. Coleman, manager of the truck and bus division of the General Motors Export Co., who is in Shanghai at present, in an interview in the *Shanghai Sunday Times*, said that the rapid strides which commercial transportation has been making in China reveal the interesting fact that even unsettled political conditions and a general import depression caused by the depreciation of silver have failed to effect to any extent the growing influx of motor vehicles into this country. This in turn can be considered he, said, as a definite indication that commercial motor transportation is destined to become one of the foremost factors in the economical and industrial development of China in the years to come.

Mr. Coleman is considered one of the foremost experts in the field of commercial motor transportation. For a time he was in charge of the automotive department of the United States Postal Service, which operates a fleet of over 5,000 motor vehicles. Later on, having joined the General Motors Corporation, Mr. Coleman actively assisted a number of American Railways in organizing their automotive service and placing it on a sound and profitable basis.

W. Cameron Forbes is Named New U. S. Minister to Japan

According to a *United Press* dispatch from Washington on June 2, W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor-General of the Philippines, has been chosen American Minister to Japan. President Hoover has submitted Mr. Forbes' name to the Japanese Government asking whether he was acceptable.

Mr. Forbes is well know throughout the Far East through his Philippine service. He first went to the Philippines in 1904 as a member of the Philippine Commission and served as secretary of commerce and police. He became Vice-Governor and finally was made Governor, from 1909 to 1913. He has always taken great interest in Far Eastern affairs and is now honorary president of the China Society of America.

Demand Enforcement of Law on Personal Liberty

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai has sent a petition to the National Government demanding enforcement of a law passed sometime ago "guaranteeing the freedom of the people," the reason being an alleged violation of the law by the Native Herb-Store Employes Union. According to the report the herb shop employes union, during a recent strike, arbitrarily arrested and detained in the union headquarters,two shop-proprietors. It is alleged that these dealers suffered serious losses as a result of the action of the union, hence demand punishment of the guilty union members and immediate enforcement of the law against illegal arrests.

Statue of Sun Yat-sen to be Erected at Shanghai Railway Station

Kuo Wen reports that a meeting was held at the North Station, Shanghai, June 2, at which practically all the local official organs were represented, to discuss the question of erecting a bronze statue for the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen in front of the Railway Administration building. A subscription of $30,000 is stated to be already in hand. According to the decision reached the statue is to be completed by October 10, the anniversary of the foundation of the Republic.

Shanghai Appoints Film Censors for Coming Year

The Municipal Council of the International Settlement on May 28 appointed a film censorship committee for the following year. The committee will be composed of the following: T. P. Givens, Criminal Investigation Department, Municipal Police; C. Gordon Lowder; Kwan Chun, former Magistrate in the Mixed Court; Mrs. W. B. Lunt, Mrs. V. G. Lyman and a Chinese woman, whose name will be announced later by the Chinese members of the Council. The committee will have control of all moving picture films exhibited in the Settlement in the coming year.

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India Offering Her Left Cheek to Britain

BY LIN YUTANG (林語堂)

(*The China Critic, Shanghai, May 22*)

INDIA is witnessing today one of the severest and strangest struggles for freedom the world has ever seen. She is presenting to the world today the curious spectacle of an unarmed, non-Christian nation struggling for freedom with a ruling which believes in violence, Christianity and the importance of curtailing other people's freedom for the financial benefits of the believers. What *Reuter* thinks fit to let the world know concerning the situation in India can only be one small fraction of what is happening in India, but even that small fraction, properly "doctored" as all such news despatches must be, is sufficient to give us an idea of the gigantic movement under foot today. It is still within our memory that for fully a year and a half after the Amritsar massacre on April 13, 1919 during which 500 were killed and 1,500 were wounded and left dying under the scorching sun for twenty-four hours, the world was kept entirely ignorant of the true facts until the *New York World* first obtained the information from London sources. *Reuter's* report of May 15 is telling us again, with unperturbed humor that "all is quiet in Peshawar city," which strangely reminds us of the well-known German war novel "All's Quiet on the Western Front." Hidden behind such brief and uneventful reports are probably many soul-stirring episodes which will not see the day until some future Indian Remarque, gifted with the same happy literary gift, may feel himself inspired enough to write an epic of India's struggle for her freedom. There is no use glossing the realities in this tremendous life-and-death struggle between two nations, one for her freedom from bondage, the other for her advantages in trade and for her "prestige." It would be foolish to expect the British Cabinet, even though it is a Labor Cabinet, to assume a "pusillanimous and supine" policy when it comes to a question of her giving India back her freedom. On the other hand, it would be hardly fair to expect that love for the British among the Indians can wax daily and hourly in the midst of aeroplane raids and street firing on unarmed crowds. The Secretary for Foreign Affairs reported in the House of Commons that there was nothing to report, and we expect the hard-boiled and seasoned English parliamentarians understood what he meant also.

A Bitter Struggle

What is actually happening in India is probably not so simple. Mrs. Naidu, the successor to Gandhi, has been arrested. So was Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhaya. Even Patel, the President of the Legislative Assembly at Delhi, considered one of the most reactionary Hindoos, has resigned explicitly on account of the tortures to which some of the Swarajist leaders have been subjected in their imprisonment. The doctrine of native tortures for natives is a well-known and convenient discovery long found out by British governors some few decades ago. A bitter struggle it is and a bitter struggle it should be. Motilal Nehru, the president of the All-India Congress, has called upon all the classes to make a supreme effort to attain their goal by continuing the struggle with redoubled vigour "during Gandhi's incarceration." A boycott of British commercial concerns is also reported. Apparently, it will be a long drawnout and pitched struggle, and the sacrifices of human lives will be tremendous. Britain's tactics seem to be to arrest the leaders one by one and by a country-wide reign of terror on a scale seldom heard of in other periods of history, force the Hindoos to submission, and then round up the whole affair by a pious "round-table conference" with a few denationalized and knighted Hindoo "baboos," while the nationalist leaders are sitting in prison. On the other hand, it could be easily seen that all this sacrifice of human lives on India's part would be pure waste unless the nation can gather enough momentum to effect a national boycott, legally as well as commercially. India may be left completely exhausted before she rouses the world with her piteous cries for freedom, but it is just possible that the moment may come before her final collapse, and the hand of the conqueror may relax after a vain attempt at terrorizing.

From all indications, Great Britain may receive a licking this time. A close study of the recent trend of events in India makes this conclusion probable. It should be remembered that Lord Lloyd, the Governor of Bombay, once admitted that the Indians came "within an inch of succeeding" in the last non-cooperation movement in 1921. "If they had taken the next step and refused to pay taxes," the gifted Governor says, "God knows where we should have been!" But circumstances have changed, and the Indian nationalist movement, under the able and sober leadership of men like Gandhi and Nehru, two of the greatest personalities of today, is pursuing its course with a very clear consciousness of its power, as well as its weaknesses, and a fatal sureness of its own tactics. Gandhi himself regards this present non-cooperation campaign as the last and greatest fight of his whole career, the one by which India is to be finally liberated from her bondage. The people themselves, having learnt a lesson from the last failure, and growing only more impatient by the year's delay decided at the Calcutta Congress, are now ready for the last battle, with every ounce of energy God has put into these Indian souls. Dr. Saif-Ud-Din Kitchlew, the Moslem Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress, said in an address, "I appeal to Mahamaji to lead in our struggle for the attainment of national independence. The country is ripe for action. It is ripe for suffering and sacrifices." By suffering and suffering alone will India be able to win her freedom, and India, under the spiritual guidance of the saintly leader, is ready for this baptism of fire and blood. Unarmed rebellion against an iron-shod tyranny requires more courage than armed rebellion, and the Indians are showing it to us. And what they failed to do in 1921, namely, the refusal to pay taxes, they have already started doing now. If the Indians only carry this point out, it is hard to believe how British rule can be profitable from any point of view you look at it. And when a thing ceases to become profitable, you can leave it to the Englishman to know what to do with it.

Delay Causes Impatience

It should be remembered that at the Calcutta Congress, a resolution was adopted for waiting a year for Great Britain to grant India a dominion status. Instead of granting the dominion status, Britain has taken advantage of the year's time to pass laws and revive ancient ordinances to authorize a strong hand in dealing with the anticipated crisis when the year lapses. This delay has only intensified Indian impatience, and the tide of national opinion is so turned that India is demanding today "complete independence" instead of a dominion status, and that immediately instead of by a long and gradual process as in the settlement of the Chinese extraterritoriality case. This last resolution is tantmount to a statement of lack of condfidence of the British Labor Government, and must be credited to the ripe wisdom of men like Gandhi and Nehru. Only baboos and Chinese attaches can believe in the Labor Government. Gandhi's reasons for taking this drastic stand are clear and emphatic. First, the British Labor Government, being a minority government, lacks both the will and the power to grant India her independence. And secondly, liberty can never be gained as a free gift, but must be claimed as an inalienable right.

The world has a right to demand justice and fair play in case where the liberty of 330 millions of human beings is concerned. In this connection, it is interesting to note that a group of American intellectual leaders, headed by John Dewey, Oswald Garrison Villard, Norman Thomas and others, have sent an appeal to the British Government, the American Congress and the leaders of the Indian National Congress. We quote in part:

> "It is no adequate answer to point to the obstacles in India to the establishment of a successful national government. They will not be overcome by foreign rule resting on bayonets. India has presented her case to the world against foreign government based solely on conquest, a government alien to her spirit and to her desires, which despite the individual probity of its officials has exploited the Indian people and profoundly humiliated their spirit. Were the case for independence less strong, it would still be true that no believer in democracy, no opponent of imperialism, no advocate of a fellowship of free peoples can accept the right of any British government to put down by force of arms the revolt of India's millions...."

The style is in Dewey's own, and we may be right in guessing that the great philosopher who has not scoffed at contemporary events is himself the originator and drafter of the above appeal. We have said repeatedly,

and we say it here again, that India's cry for liberty is an inalienable right and does not have to give reasons. It seems strange, but it is a fact, that the idea that all people are human beings is one that is difficult to penetrate Christian heads. India's humiliation, to which John Dewey has made a reference, cannot be pleasant to Indians. British soldiers have mowed down unarmed Indian people by the hundreds, have made the Indian people rub their noses against the ground, crawl on their bellies and undergo the scourage of whipping. Indian young men and students have been ordered to fall in line and taken in marching processions over long distances in the burning heat of the sun in order to salute the Union Jack, etc.

It is difficult, when reading such accounts, to say which is the more human, and which the more bestial nation. If the Indians are human beings at all, such insults heaped on the Indian people must have produced a psychological effect which sooner or later, even though it be a hundred years, must seek its expression in outer action. And now while the Indians are offering their left cheeks while their right cheeks have already been smitten by Christians, the world must at least grant that the Indian people are capable of living on a religious level far above the capacity of their British rulers.

The Chinese Kuomintang has passed a resolution signifying its sympathy with India. At the same time, curious as it may seem, British police, with the aid and permission of the Chinese police, raided the Indian Youth League at 124 Paoshing Road and made two arrests on May 6th. The likely charge would be that these Indians are "communists." The Kuomintang has always, in principle at least, stood for the oppressed Asiatic peoples, and it is hard to understand how such acts could be tolerated on the part of the party authorities. So long as the Indians in Chinese territory are not engaged in really communistic activities, and so long as they are mere political refugees, the Indian nationalists should be accorded the same immunity in China that international usage has always accorded to the political refugees of stronger nations.

Maddened Russian Prisoner Dies after Fight with Guards

A Russian convict, I. G. Mesmiltanoff, who had been confined in the Shanghai Municipal jail for some time, died at the General Hospital May 20 of "Acute Pulmonary Oedema," following a sensational fight with the guards in the jail on May 19. According to the report, Mesmiltanoff, when removed from his cell at 6:45 o'clock on the morning of May 19, in order that his cell might be cleaned, fled into a vacant cell which was used as a storeroom and barricaded himself. When the jail warder Belson tried to force the door, the prisoner attacked him. The jailor was summoned, but Mesmiltanoff armed himself with bricks taken from the walls and attacked them. Finally the superintendent and deputy superintendent were summoned and after further futile attempts to get the prisoner out of the cell, it was decided to use tear-gas bombs. The first one failed to explode, but the second was effective and after a few minutes the prisoner emerged from the cell and was again incarcerated. The following day the prisoner became seriously ill and was taken to the General Hospital where he died of the causes stated in the foregoing. An inquest was held and the Judge gave a verdict that the prisoner had died of sickness. The official report of the incident stated that "I. G. Mesmiltanoff was a man of powerful physique, of low mentality and was subject to uncontrollable fits of temper and was considered a dangerous character."

American Exports to China Show Sharp Drop Due to Silver Slump

A United Press telegram from Washington June 1 stated that the continued decline in the price of silver, coupled with prospects of a further decline due to increased over-production of the metal, is attracting the attention of financial commentators throughout the United States. These emphasize the damaging effect which this decline has had upon United States foreign trade, pointing out that American exports to China during the first quarter of 1930 were 25 per cent. lower than those for the corresponding period of 1929. This situation is mainly attributed to the silver decline. Meanwhile official figures compiled by the Senate's Gold and Silver Inquiry Commission indicate that world silver production for 1929 amounted to 262,000,000 ounces, which is over 5,000,000 ounces above commercial estimates which had been generally believed to be accurate.

明日之中國
CHINA TOMORROW

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Some Important Contents:

The National Movement in Indo-China— An Editorial

China—Americanized?— By Rose Leibrand

No New Issue in the Present Civil War— By Hin Wong

Voluntary Parenthood the Only Desirable Method of Birth-Rate Control— By Vernon Nash

Some Outstanding Results of the Naval Conference— By Wang Chia-sung

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Yen Ching-yueh: Editor and Publisher

Who's Who in China

C. Y. Sun
孫仲英
(Sun Chung-ying)

C. Y. Sun, retired merchant; born at Jukaohsien, Kiangsu in 1863 although his native city is Nanking; attended the Tientsin Torpedo and Naval College after which he entered business and for many years was a prominent merchant of Tientsin; he has now retired from business, but is still actively interested in the work of the Chinese-Foreign Famine Relief Committee with headquarters at 12 Jinkee Road, Shanghai; address: 44 Cambridge Road, Tientsin.

Dr. H. C. Mei, lawyer; born at San Francisco, California July 14, 1888; studied in San Francisco public and Chinese schools, 1896-98; New York public schools, 1898-1904; studied liberal arts at the College of the City of New York, 1904-08 and at Columbia University 1908-11; B.Sc. degree and election to Phi Beta Kappa, 1911; Columbia Law School, 1911-13; LL.B. and M.A. degrees, 1913; graduate student, New York University, 1913-14 and received his D. J. degree; law firm of Wherry and Mygatt, 1914-15; admitted to the bar, 1915; admitted to the bar of International Mixed Court, Shanghai and United States Court for China, 1916; licentiate, Ministry of Justice, Peking, 1917; licentiate, Ministry of Justice, Nanking, 1927; returned to China in September, 1915; secretary, National Committee, Y.M.C.A.'s of China and editor-in-chief, *China's Young Men*, 1915-16; professor of law at Comparative Law School of China, 1915-25; office manager and editor, Intelligence Bureau, Republican Government of China, 1916; official reporter, United States Court for China, 1916-17; director, Chinese Y. M. C. A., 1917-21 and vice-president, 1918-19; general law practice, 1917 to the present; legal adviser to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Shanghai, 1917-18 and 1924; trustee of the Cantonese Union Church, Shanghai, 1918-20; one of the organizers and directors of the International Anti-opium Association, 1919-22; director, Intelligence Bureau, Southern Peace Delegation, Shanghai, 1919; member: Shanghai Bar Association, Far Eastern American Bar Association, American Returned Students' Club; American University Club; Shanghai Rotary Club; Sinim Lodge, A.F. & A.M., Shanghai; A.A. Scottish Rite; A.A.O.N. Mystic Shrine, Afifi Temple; Columbia Alumni Association of China; Phi Beta Kappa Association of East China; Society for Constructive Endeavor; adviser to the China Bureau of Public Information, Shanghai, 1919-22; author of "The Returned Student in China," "Chinese Recorder" "Foundations of the Chinese Republic" and "Some Pressing Problems in China;" married Anna F.J Kong; one son and two daughters; address: 64 Peking Road, P.O. Box 800, Shanghai.

Dr. H. C. Mei
梅華銓
(Mei Hua-chuen)

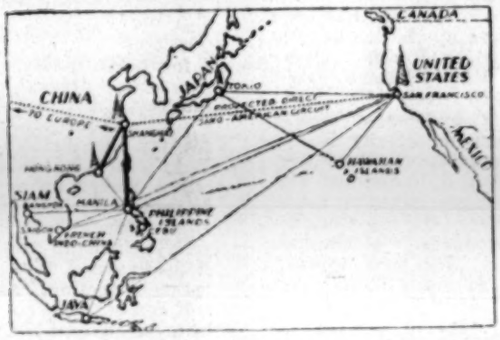
Liu Meng-yang, municipal official; born at Tientsin, Shantung in 1876; received the degree of A. B. by imperial examination in 1897; became editor of the *Ta Kung Pao.* in 1902 and devoted considerable time in propaganda work for the Society of Unbinding Feet; appointed adviser to the Chief of Police of Tientsin in 1903; organized the newspaper *Mien Sheng Pao*, a people's paper, in 1907 and in the same year was one of the five representatives who petitioned the Imperial Government to settle the Tientsin-Pukow Railway affair and dismiss the first managing director; appointed vice-chairman of the Tientsin local assembly in 1908; head of the Tientsin local tax office and chief supervisor of all police branches, 1911-17; magistrate of the Tsie Hsien, Yung Nien Hsien, Wo Chiao Hsien and Tientsin Hsien, 1918-25 and at one time was vice-director of the Chihli Tax Bureau; retired from political life, 1925-27; member of the advisory board of the Tientsin local government, 1928; acting head of the bureau of the streets and suburbs administrations of the Tientsin Special Area, 1929 to present; address: Tientsin Special Area Administration, Tientsin.

Liu Meng-yang
劉孟揚

Liu Tseh-jung
劉澤榮

Liu Tseh-jung, railway official; born at Kaoyao, Kwangtung in 1892; after receiving his early education in his native province he was sent to Russia to school and was graduated from Petrograd University in 1914; he was appointed vice-director of the Bureau of Education of the Chinese Eastern Railway in 1923 and in 1927 became chief auditor of the Board of Managers of the railway; when the Chinese delegation to the Sino-Soviet Conference for the settlement of the Chinese Eastern Railway went to Moscow in May, 1930 he was sent along as second delegate; address: Chinese Eastern Railway, Harbin, Manchuria.

RADIO WAITS TO SERVE CHINA



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Silver Slumps to Another Record Low Price

Silver has gone on another rampage and once more a record low is to be recorded. On June 4 the cost of a gold dollar in Shanghai was $3.99 local currency. Low as is the price of silver in the world market, the Shanghai price is considerably below parity. At the close of trading June 3 the Shanghai tael, which is worth about $1.39 of local currency, stood at one shilling and six pence or about G. 0.37½. These quotations are about four gold cents below the actual value of silver in London and New York. The embargo on gold export enforced by the Customs has not failed to help silver in the local market and various propositions have been put forward to help the situation, among them, one from a member of the Commission for the Reorganization of Commercial Organizations (as published by the *China Times*) who suggests that the National Government should limit the exchange rate for gold bars to Tls. 500 and also forbid speculation in gold on the Shanghai exchanges.

A *Reuter* telegram from Nanking May 31 stated that information from official sources was to the effect that the Government does not propose to impose an import duty on silver. In the meantime the price of silver has risen.

Explosion at Kiangnan Arsenal Kills Six, Injures 25

Six persons were killed outright and 25 injured and a section of the Kiangnan Arsenal, near Shanghai, was wrecked on June 3 when a shell exploded setting off a number of other shells and some gunpowder. Although no authentic statement has been given out, press reports stated that the accident occurred when a new hand dropped a shell.

The reports state that orders has come from military headquarters to speed up production of shells in the arsenal for use on the front and that extra men had been put on the job filling high-explosive shells and bombs. One of the workers is supposed to have handed the shell which was being filled to one of the new hands and he accidentally dropped it. The damage is estimated at about $6,000. Work at the arsenal has not been interrupted by the accident, it is said.

Whangpoo Conservancy Employees Robbed: Two Killed, Three Wounded

J. R. Harder, assistant surveyor of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, and T. T. Sun, assistant engineer, were killed and J. G. Irvine, dredging superintendent of the board, and two Chinese boatmen were seriously wounded on May 30 when they were attacked by a gang of armed men as they boarded the dredger working in the lower reaches of the river with a $22,000 payroll.

The police of the International Settlement and Chinese territory have succeeded in rounding up 19 suspects and have recovered some of the loot and arms believed to have been used in the robbery. One or two of the men arrested have been identified by witnesses as having been present at the robbery.

King George's Birthday Celebrated in Shanghai

The sixty-fifth birthday of King George the Fifth was enthusiastically celebrated in Shanghai June 3. A parade of British troops. British units of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, and the Sikh section of the Shanghai Municipal police took place on the Polo Ground of the Race Course in the morning, the official salute being taken by J. C. Brenan, British Consul General. Mr. Brenan was at home at the British Consutate General at noon, when a large number of guests attended.

Continued Efforts to Prohibit Lunar Calendar

The Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor has submitted various points to the National Conference held under the auspices of the Central Propaganda Department at Nanking, on the adoption of the Gregorian calendar. The Ministry proposes that all books, title deeds and official documents must conform to the new calendar that workmen's holidays, particularly those incidental to the end of the year, must be granted according to the new calendar, and that all celebrations of the Lunar New Year should be prohibited.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Life and the Russians

Humanity Uprooted, by Maurice Hindus. Published by Jonathan Cape and Harrison Smith, New York. 369 pages. With drawings by Arthur Hawkins, Jr.

This is one of the most readable books that has been born of the tumult and rapture caused by the application of the Soviet idea in always intriguing Russia. There are many good things to say for it. Deeply human, if not actually penetrative, it is rich with lively discussion, anecdote, dialog. Comprehensive, it undertakes nearly every phase of social, political, economic activity in the communist dominion. Wisely, it seems to this reviewer, Mr. Hindus has emphasized the feeling of individual and mass thought rather than laying too much stress on colorless and so often mendacious statistics. He explains, interprets, amplifies ideas, justifies procedures. Seldom does he praise or blame, laud or criticize. The book appears to be what is falsely claimed for so many others—an "unbiased picture of Soviet Russia."

There are 21 chapters, divided into three sections. Under Institutions the author devotes three chapters to *Religion*, and one each to *Property, Man, Sex, Family, Love* and *The New Family*. Under the divisional head of *People* he has chapters on *Peasant, Proletarian, Communist, Youth, Intelligentsia, Cossack, Jew* and *Woman*. His last 50 pages are devoted to *England, Revolution, War* and *America*, headings which he has grouped as *Quests* of more or less world significance. The later chapters are weakest, the one on America being perhaps least important, but the earlier pages are enlivened with new angles on life within the borders of "sovietdom." Of these, the treatises on religion, sex, love and the family, are especially provocative of thought.

In no sense can Mr. Hindus' book be termed a "defense" or "vindication" of communism. When his writing leads him to a controversial climax, he invariably avoids the expression of opinion which one feels he must hold. These evasions are sometimes rather too obvious. But on the whole the book is more valuable for its absence of personal convictions. For this reason, however, it can scarcely be greeted with enthusiasm by the Russians themselves, any more than it will find deep favor with the burgeois of other nations. Mr. Hindus' viewpoint is more that of the intelligentsia; one can fancy him everywhere observing and interested during his travels in the land of collectivization, without considering communism as something directly and vitally affecting his own ego. His attitude cannot be called Olympian, but it is certainly not far removed from that of the lad who is spending an attractive afternoon playing in the back yard of a neighbor's child, a back yard full of strange new games that must be taken seriously for the moment but which, he knows well enough, can scarcely be imported into the neat walks and flower beds of the garden behind his own white mansion, to which he shall presently return.

Occasionally it seems to be conveyed that Mr. Hindus is just a trifle too wary of hurting the vanity and complacency of Americans, of which he has been one since he fled from Russia prior to the Revolution. He scrupulously avoids making statements which might be considered offensive to the American capitalistic system. He shuns contrasts. When, from time to time he permits himself a remark which might be interpreted as advocacy he quickly rights himself by assuring you that such things probably are potentially successful only in Russia. Indeed, the thing that bolsheviks will most object to in the book is that Hindus manages, with nice subtlety, to project the view that communism is something peculiarly Russian, a system that could have originated nowhere else and can hardly be expected to thrive in other occidental or even oriental countries. He isolates it as a scientist might some new and strange bacteria, analyzes it and with it makes interesting experiments. Apparently he is undisturbed at the "threat" of world revolution, although at various times he discusses such a possibility in fleeting passages.

Most glaring omission in the book: absence of a special chapter, under the section of Institutions, on *education*. Although Hindus gives us some idea of the schooling available to the esoteric proletarian, as well as the "emancipated" peasant, in his discussions of religion, communist and youth, the picture of the Soviet educational methods remains unclear. Who is permitted to attend schools, on what subjects is most emphasis laid, what kind of teachers and professors are obtainable? These questions, and kindred, would be better answered than left to the imagination and conjecture. Had the book been carefully edited for its numerous repetitions and confusing inconsistencies, a few thousand words expounding on the propagation of learning easily could have been added without the danger of attaining too great a bulk. In lieu of capable editing it might be suggested that the chapter on America be omitted, which is childish and superficial, and in any event misleading.

On the Soviet anti-God policy Hindus is most engaging. His introductory three chapters on religion are easily his best. In them he pictures the collapse, the reasons for it, and the substitutions that have been given the people for the corrupt and decadent orthodoxy. He quotes Bukharin, who said, "The transition from the society which makes an end of capitalism to the society which is completely free from all traces of class-division and class-struggle will bring about the natural death of all religion and all superstition." He relates of his meeting Russian school boys on the streets who tell him flatly, "No, there is no God," and "Nobody has seen God," and himself comes to the conclusion that "the revolution seemed to have surcharged the very air with the substance that, when inhaled, automoatically burned up religious faith, especially in youth." In place of idols and ikons, Hindus discovers the youth of the nation has found other interests, more absorbing, more factual, more materialistic, more socially beneficial. He observes that they have profited from village club houses, from the ubiquitous cultural centers, from the expansion of the individual *I Am* to something of more fundamental social service and importance.

But "Science is the rapier," he declares, "with which they hope to cut through the intellectual fabric of religion, to demolish the acceptance of the biblical version of creation, of God, of Christ, of worship—of any religion. Science, they insist, is the key to the mystery of life, its origin, scope, purpose. Science, which is the handmaid of communism, shall be the force in which man shall repose his faith." And against this competitor, he reveals the Orthodox church to be an impotent adversary, as "the forces of infidelity bore deeper and deeper into the life of the people."

The changes brought about by the Soviets, in the relationship of man and property appear incontestably to have worked for the benefit of society as a whole. Schopenhaurer wrote that there are four judgments of man: what he is, what he thinks he is, what his friends think he is, and what he has. From Mr. Hindus, one may conclude that the last of these evaluations has been eliminated in Russia and the first three might conceivably be merged. Man without property loses much of his ego. So true is this in Russia, avers the author, that "Russian student youth, with but rare exceptions, looks forward to a life of service for the new society."

Sex and love under the communists seems to be nearing the Platonic ideal: here is a land in which the candor and common sense displayed in the business of mating should surely come near to satisfying even the crusading D. H. Lawrence. Nowhere else in the world do women enjoy such an absolute quality with men: in sex, love, marriage, divorce, politics, education. "The Russians realize, of course, that biology exacts its own dole, and that in the nature of things in matters of sex women are at a disadvantage . . . but whatever ameliorations science makes possible they will not withhold from women. They have made birth control and abortions legal, though they encourage neither the one nor the other." And with birth control and divorce, largely prerogatives of personal taste and desire, it is of course obvious that in Russia all marriages are experiments—"companionate" is the word prevalent in the west. There can be no other kind of marriage under Russian conditions. The sacredness, the fear of the vengeance of a wrathful God against those who have dared break the vow that hath joined them together, simply do not apply in Russia. "Marriage," as one of Hindus' revolutionaries exclaims," is for man and not man for marriage"

The author's discussion of the success of the new "group family" system in Russia, and of how it and other phases of proletarianism are operating with respect to the individual peasant, communist, intelligentsia, Cossack and Jew, are enlightening and often inspiring. He has brought to his treatment of life and the Soviet Russians a great deal of vigor and the skill of dramatic reporting. He has

experienced a sincere response to the magnificent changes taking place in his native land and among people once his countrymen. Their new civilization has aroused in him a great enthusiasm and it is this quality in his writing which will hold your interest even when, as occasionally happens, he flounders in elementarisms and superficialities.

—Edgar Snow

Shanghai, May 30, 1930.

A Novel of Changing China

East Wind: West Wind, by Pearl S. Buck, The John Day Company, New York, 1930. 277 pages.

This is the story of a young Chinese woman told as in the first person in a series of conversations to a western friend, known as "Sister" to the narrator. Some of the chapters have appeared in "Asia", and they are now knit together and expanded into a tale of the development of a young wife's life in modern China.

The heroine is not one of the "new education" type. She has always been sheltered in her home, and has received the old-fashioned preparation for the home of her husband. Therefore, when she finds him a physician of "foreign medicine" after some years' life and study abroad, she is totally unprepared to understand his viewpoint or to appreciate his desires in the matters of a wife, home and method of existence. The picture drawn of the girl's old mother and her stern hope for the triumph of the old aristocratic and conservative wifely attitude is a touching one. When she hears from the reluctant lips of her own daughter the strange declaration that this pearl of youth, this dainty, well-trained daughter, is not pleasing in the eyes of the young husband she shows her sterling worth. Her reply is epic. "I cannot think that I have made a mistake in the manner in which you have been reared. I cannot think that you could fail to please a true Chinese gentleman. Can it be that you are married to a barbarian? Yet he is of the family of K'ung! Who could suspect it? It is the years abroad. I prayed to see your brother dead before he went to the outer countries!' She closed her eyes and lay back. Her thin face grew sharper. When she spoke again her voice was high and weak as though she were exhausted. 'Nevertheless, my child, there is only one path in this world for a woman—only one path to follow at all costs. She must please her husband. It is more than I can bear that all my care for you must be undone. But you no longer belong to my family. You are your husband's. There is no choice left you save to be what he desires. . . . If he is still unmoved there is nothing left but to bend yourself to his will.' 'Unbind my feet?' I whispered. My mother was silent a space. 'Unbind your feet,' she said wearily. 'The times are changed. You are dismissed.' And she turned her face to the wall."

The story of the brother who returns from abroad with a foreign wife is well told and shows very clearly the exceedingly difficult situation produced. The whole of that tale is not given, for the standing of the children of this mixed marriage does ont enter the story.

Mrs. Buck, through long experience and intimate friendships in China, has been able to enter fully into certain questions and problems of women's life that are always more or less of a mystery to the westerner. For that reason her book is valuable, not merely to pass an agreeable few hours, but to make clear the complicated affairs of a home based on plural marriage, radically differing ideals for man and wife, and the ever-present urge of parents to see grand-children before they die. Superimposing on these questions those of foreign education, and in the case of one person in the story, a foreign marriage, we find a very tangled web. Our sympathies are with the charming little narrator of the story, and we are pleased to find that in the end she is apparently winning through to happiness.

May 22, 1930. G. B. S.

Famine Relief Commission Gives Details of Gifts

A recent Peiping telegram states that among the recent shipments of relief grain by the special trains detailed to the C.I.F.R.C. service by the military authorities, 780 tons represented gifts received by the C.I.F.R.C. through Gen. Chu Ching-lan, who assisted the famine commission in its Manchurian purchases last year. This amount of gift grain consists of 426 tons of kaoliang from the famine relief committee of the Tientsin Y.M.C.A., 313 tons of corn from the North-west relief association of Tientsin and 41 tons of millet from the chamber of commerce, telephone administration, etc., of Peicheng, Liaoning.

"The Seaboard Route to the North"

Travel on The

Peiping-Liaoning Line

Starting at Peiping, the ex-capital of China, called the most interesting city in Asia, with its intricate systems of walls, its Imperial palaces and its beautiful temples and tombs, the Peiping-Liaoning Line goes down to Tientsin, the great port of Chihli, and from there swings in a wide circle on its pathway to the north. From Lanchow to Chiuchow the railway follows the line of the Gulf of Chihli, passing through Shanhaikwan, where the Great Wall ends at the sea, and thence on to Mukden, the ancestral home of the Manchus, a city which vies with Peiping in its splendor of palaces and temples and ancient shrines.

Through tickets are issued and passengers' baggage registered through between the important stations on the Peiping-Liaoning Railway and the South Manchuria, Chosen (Korean) and Imperial Japanese Government Railways. At Peiping connections can be made with the Peiping-Hankow Railway and with the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, and at Tientsin connections can be made with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, for Tsinanfu, Nanking and Shanghai.

For information as to rates, schedules, accommodations, etc. apply to any Tourist Bureau, or communicate directly with the Traffic Manager

Peiping-Liaoning Railway

Head Office

TIENTSIN

An Advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways

No. 2

Committee Favors I. T.& T. Telephone Bid

The report of the advisory committee of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company, in which they agree with the recent report of the board of directors that the company should be sold to the International Telephone and Telegraph Company, was contained in a circular dated May 28 and sent to shareholders of the company. The committee declare that in concurring with the opinion of the directors they are guided by the advice of independent uninterested experts. On the strength of this statement by the advisory committee, the directors recommend to the shareholders that the tender of the I. T. & T. be accepted, "thereby enabling the report of the Council's expert to be put into operation and a first-class automatic service given to the Shanghai public with the least possible delay."

"As regards the financial aspect," the report continues, "the directors consider that the price offered (Tls. 75 per share) is a very fair one especially in view of the fact that the nominal value of the shares is Tls. 50 and that when the original tenders were made the market value was Tls. 65.50."

The report of the advisory committee and the three tenders (the other two being Ericsson Telephones, Ltd. and Cable, Telephone and General Trust, Ltd.) have been forwarded to the two Municipal Councils with the request that they intimate their willingness to assign the franchise to the I. T. & T. As soon as this is forthcoming an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders will be called. The report also asks that their recommendation be supported by the shareholders.

Agitation Against Sale

In the meantime the Ministry of Communications of the National Government continued its agitation for the sale of the company to the Chinese Government. The reasons were outlined in a letter sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which appeared in the *China Times* of June 3.

The letter points out that with few exceptions telephone systems in China are owned and controlled by the Government and that the Shanghai system is the only one in China controlled by foreigners. Thus the sale to the I.T. & T. is tantamount to sale of a Chinese enterprise to foreigners. It declares that the foreign authorities in Shanghai are holding Chinese up to contempt inasmuch as they are granting a 40-year franchise at a time when the Chinese Government is preparing for the rendition of all foreign concessions.

The letter further states that in selling the company to a private concern the latter will increase the rates, since their sole aim is to make money, and thus telephone rates will be increased, which will work an added hardship on Chinese subscribers. The report also declare that the Ministry has drawn up a scheme for installing a network of telephones and that should the settlements not be included great inconvenience will be experienced when calling outside the settlements into Chinese territory. The report also points out that systems taken over by the Government at Tientsin and Hankow have been run successfully and efficiently since coming under Chinese direction.

Government vs. Private Ownership

A leading article appearing in the Shanghai *Evening Post* on the subject of telephones on June 4 says:

"The proposal that the National Government, through its Department of Communications, become the owner of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company leaves us cold. Government ownership of public utilities has never proven successful anywhere in the world, and China is no exception.

"There are many government owned telegraph systems in the world, but not one appaoaches the efficiency or economy of the privately owned Western Union and Postal Telegraph Systems in the United States.

"There is a decreasing number of Government telephone systems in the world. The number is decreasing because government ownership has so signally failed. Who that has tried to telephone in France or in Japan, where government ownership holds, would not change it for the service of the privately owned American Telephone and Telegraph Company, with its marvelous efficiency, its country wide network of wires and service and its steadily decreasing cost to the subscriber?

"The mention of comparatively good service in Hankow and Tientsin is beside the point. First of all, comparison is being made with the present service in Shanghai, which is admittedly bad. Secondly, the difficulties of operating telephones in Hankow and Tientsin cannot be compared to the task in Shanghai. Neither of the other cities is nearly so large as Shanghai and neither is growing.

"Finally, there is the ever present question of finances. Government owned telephone systems are chronically ill nourished for lack of capital. If this is so in France and Japan, how much more likely to be true here. If it is to keep pace with the growth of the City, the telephone system will require repeated investment of new capital, year after year, for a long time to come. The cost of buying over the present plant is a distinctly minor consideration, financially. There are so many ways in which the National Government can advantageously use any surplus funds, that it is not likely that Shanghai telephone users would be favored with first consideration year after year."

Harold Lloyd Apologizes Over Showing of "Welcome Danger"

Harold Lloyd, famous American film comedian, who was made more famous in China recently when his picture "Welcome Danger" was forced to close at Shanghai motion picture houses and was banned entirely from Chinese territory because of its alleged anti-Chinese character, is reported to have written to the American Consulate explaining his position in the matter. It will be recalled that the Kuomintang recently demanded that Mr. Lloyd tender an apology and that he pay $5,000 damages.

The letter received by the Consulate explains that the comedy was not intended as a reflection against Chinese dignity, but was simply made in the spirit of fun. It stated that there was no reaction against the picture by Chinese in the United States. Mr. Lloyd said that he was forwarding a copy of the letter to all motion picture houses for distribution.

Five Languages Used in Case at District Court

An interesting feature of the long-drawn-out hearing of the case in which Holdo Stromwall, agent for "Perla de l'Oriente" cigars brought an action in the Shanghai District Court against M. W. Olsufief & Co., tobacconists, for $1,679, representing cigars which defendant failed to pay for after taking delivery, which was concluded during the week, was the variety of nationalities and languages involved. The Judge spoke to the parties in Chinese and Mr. Rodger, who represented the plaintiff outlined his case in English. The plaintiff was a Swiss and the defendant in his defence spoke in Russian while M. A. du Pac de Marsoulies conducted the defence in French. Judgment was given for the plaintiff.

American Consuls in Great Britain Hold Conference

A two-day conference of the American Consuls located in Great Britain, held for the purpose of coordinating the work of the consulates and commercial attaches, took place in London April 28 and 29. Sixteen consulates were represented at the discussions, held in the offices of the American Consulate Gneral.

The London correspondent of the New York *Times* in giving the information stated that a new and more efficient era in the work of the American Government abroad is expected as a result of the conference and if the results warrant it is anticipated that the idea will be followed up elsewhere. Many of the present duplications in the work of the two services will be removed by the two services working as one unit.

Arnhold & Co Reduces Capital from Tls. 10,000,000 to Tls. 7,500,000

Judge Grain in the British Supreme Court May 30 granted the application of Arnhold & Co., Ltd., to reduce its capital from Tls. 10,000,000, to Tls. 7,500,000. The application was granted in accordance with paragraph 8 of the petition which stated that a special resolution had been passed and confirmed by the Company at a general meeting on April 23 last that the capital of Tls. 10,000,000 be reduced to Tls. 7,500,000, and that such reduction be effected by cancelling 25,000 paid-up ordinary "A" shares of Tls. 100 each.

Northeastern University in the National Athletic Meet at Hangchow

(Contributed)

The national athletic meet was impressively opened at Hangchow April 1, lasting ten days. There were over one thousand athletes, coming from different provinces, to participate in this very notable meet. Liao-Ning is one of the provinces which participated in the meet. We had struck the whole country dumb by our capturing the honor of the 14th North China Field and Track Meet last year. Now in this meet the southerners trembled with a trembling heart as our athletes were coming down. But there were still others who were very proud and confident that they would win, and even looked down upon our athletes. But, now, the effect of the meet struck them agape. It is we, the athletes of Liao-Ning, the athletes of Northeasterm University, who have captured the championship in the field and tracks events, with 50 points. Lin Chang-chun, the star sprinter of our school, has been the first in 100 meters, 200 meters, and 400 meters, and won the individual championships. Chao Te-sin, the hero of our school, has set a new national record for 10,000 meters. A wonderful girl, Sun Kei-yung, the heroine of Harbin, is the first in woman's shot-put, woman's 50 meters, and woman's 100 meters. The second and the fourth places of the 10,000 meters have also been won by us. It is we who have almost monopolized the 10,000 meter race. Now our victory in this meet has thundered aloud through all the country. But I am very sorry to say that our ball-playing was not notable. But anyhow we are the victors. How I rejoice over our victory in this athletic contest! Now, how happy we are and how we may congratulate our strong Northeastern sons, the victors of the great meet and the winners of most of the prizes and the championships!

Mukden, May 16, 1930.

U.S. Senate to Investigate China Treaties

The United States Senate on June 2 adopted a resolution providing the sum of G.$20,000 to cover the cost of a general investigation of existing treates between the United States and China. According to a dispatch from Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister in Washington, which was circulated by the *Kuo Min* news agency, the Senate resolution was as follows:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations, or any subcommittee thereof, is hereby authorized to investigate, examine, and study:

(a) Existing treaties of the United States and other governments with the Republic of China.

(b) Political, economic and other conditions that may affect our commerce and trade with China.

"Said committee on Foreign Relations shall report to the Senate from time to time facts and conclusions derived from such investigations, examinations, and studies as will enable the Senate to advise, as in its judgment seems fit and proper, as to the negotiation of treaties with China, or with China and other governments, looking to the denouncement, amendment, or modification of existing treaties or the execution and ratification of additional treaties.

"For the purposes of this resolution the Committee, or any duly authorized sub-committee thereof, is authorized to hold hearings; to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions and recesses of the Senate until the final report is submitted: to employ such clerical and other assistants; to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents; to administer such oaths; and to take such testimony and make such expenditures as it seems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the Committee which shall not exceed $20,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the Chairman."

Community Church Pastor to Preach on Pentecost

The Rev. E. W. Luccock, pastor of Community Church, Shanghai will speak at the service on Sunday morning, June 8 on the subject, "Dare We Pray for Pentecost?" The service will be in the nature of an observance of the 1900th anniversary of the Christian Church. In addition to music by the choir, there will be a solo by Mrs. Arthur Duff. Since Sunday, June 8 is the anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of Community Church, the Rev. C. L. Boynton will lead in a prayer of gratitude and re-dedication.

High Masonic Officials in Shanghai Next Week

The Most Worshipful Brother Herbert W. Dean. Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, accompanied by Right Worshipful Brother Charles C. Balcom, Grand Marshal, are due to reach Shanghai on Monday, June 9, by the s/s *Karmala*. Mrs. Dean and Mrs. Balcom are accompanying their husbands. Right Worshipful Brother I. V. Gillis, District Grand Master of the Massachusetts Constitution in China, is to meet the party in Hongkong and accompany it during a stop-over of nine days in Shanghai, as well as its further trip to Tientsin, Peking Dairen and Mukden.

While in Shanghai, Grand Master Dean will be the guest of honor at several tiffins and dinners. On Monday, June 16, a meeting of the District Grand Lodge of China, Massachusetts Constitution, is to be held, and will be followed by a formal banquet at the Astor House Hotel at which will be present not only members of his Constitution but the District Grand Masters and Lodges of the English and Scotch Constitutions, as well as representatives of Lodge Erin, Irish Constitution.

This is the second visit in many years to be made to China by the Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts. In 1923, Most Worshipful Grand Master Arthur D. Prince made an official call on his Lodges in this country.

American-Oriental Bank Moves to New Nanking Road Site

The new premises of the American-Oriental Banking Corporation at 11A Nanking Road, were opened on July 5 when the officials of the bank held a reception for their friends. Several hundred persons passed through the building making an inspection and congratulating the officials on their new offices. The building was appropriately decorated for the occasion and refreshments were served.

Representatives from all the large foreign and Chinese banks of Shanghai, the Shanghai Municipal Council, the various chambers of commerce and the large firms of the city were present for the occasion. The bank opened for business on June 6.

The site was recently purchased by the bank from the liquidators of the defunct Chinese-American Bank of Commerce. The building was thoroughly renovated and decorated and new counters installed before moving in. The old premises of the bank at 15 Nanking Road will be used as offices of the American-Oriental Finance Company as soon as they are remodelled.

Memorial Day Is Observed in Shanghai

Memorial Day was observed by the American community of Shanghai on May 30 with the usual ceremonies. Contingents of American marines, bluejackets, American company S. V. C and veterans of the Spanish-American War and World War marched in formation to Bubbling Well Cemetery, where they were joined by civilians and American boy scouts and girl guides. Col. Lyman of the U. S. Marine Corps, who was introduced by Consul-General Cunningham, gave the principal address of the day.

"The Export Inspection Bulletin"

The *Export Inspection Bulletin* is the name of a monthly journal published by the Shanghai Bureau of Inspection and Testing of Commercial Commodities of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor. It is devoted to the improvement of China's export trade and domestic industry. The June number contains an article describing the model silk filature recently established by Chekiang Province, and also an article on China wood oil with particular reference to Chekiang Province.

Tokyo to Have Direct Telephone Communication with Seoul

Tokyo is to be brought into direct telephone communication with Seoul by way of Osaka as the result of the laying of a direct telephone wire between Seoul and Osaka, work on which is now in progress. Japanese telegrams state that the cost of construction is Yen 600,000. The line is expected to be ready for operation by the end of this year.

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of VERNER GEORGE LYMAN, Deceased

Cause No. 3-73

Estate No. 721

NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of VERNER GEORGE LYMAN, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before December 7, 1930, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

LILIAN J. LYMAN, Executrix.
261 Bubbling Well Road.

Shanghai, China.
June 3, 1930.

Mohammedans Support Nationalists in India

A *Trans-Ocean-Kuomin* telegram from Bombay June 4 stated that the most serious development in the Indian situation was an impressive mass demonstration by the Mohammedans in support of the Nationalist cause. This open mass action was significant in that it was initiated by the Mohammedans themselves.

The British Artillery Corps bombarded the hill positions of the rebels north of Peshawar after the air raids had proved futile on account of the excellent covering by the "Red Shirts."

Considerable trouble occurred June 3 in the Bombay cotton-mill area, where a thousand men who had been arrested recently began demonstrating against the celebration of the King's birthday, hoisted black flags over the lodging-houses in which they are living, and, wearing black bands, paraded the area in which they are enclosed shouting anti-Imperialist slogans, attracting large crowds to the neighborhood.

Viceroy Promulgates Ordinances

The Viceroy of India has promulgated two Ordinances at Simla to counteract picketing, the non-payment of taxes and tampering with the loyalty of Government servants.

The first Ordinance is entitled "The unlawful instigation ordinance of 1930." A Government statement says, "Clearly no Government can contemplate non-payment of its dues." The Viceroy appeals for the support of those desirous of resisting "a plain threat against orderly progress and stable government." The Ordinance entitled "The Prevention of Intimidation Ordinance" is directed against picketing, including "various forms of intimidation and molestation by means of which the Indian Congress Party seek to make their will prevail."

A Government statement issued simultaneously with the Ordinance points out that the commonest object for which such intimidation is being employed is the prevention of the sale of foreign goods or liquor. The Viceroy states he considers "it is perfectly legitimate" for anyone to urge the use of Indian goods "nor have I anything but respect for preachers of temperance." Nevertheless Lord Irwin points out, it is not lawful to endeavor to enforce views "by coercive effect and fear." He also condemns "unscrupulous efforts" to induce Government servants to resign their posts or fail in their duty and attempts to boycott Government servants.

A review of the situation in India, covering the incidents of last week, was given in the House of Commons June 2 by Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary of State for India. He stated that the tribal situation was unchanged and that action by the Air Force was being continued against definitely located positions. As regards the internal situation, he said the Peshawar district had been less satisfactory and an increase in Congress activity was reported from Dera Ismail Khan.

15,000 Civil Disobedience Volunteers Raid Salt Depot

A *Reuter* message from Bombay June 1 stated that 15,000 thousand civil disobedience volunteers rushed the police cordon in the course of a "final" raid on the Wadala Salt Depot. The military were called in and the raiders driven back. Twenty-five persons were slightly injured. Those arrested included eight Sikh women and also Mrs. Munshi, the wife of a former member of the Legislative Assembly, who had been taken into custody earlier.

A later mesage stated that a number of the raiders succeeded in securing quantities of salt. The raiders were called off at one o'clock in the afternoon by a bugle call sounded by Congress volunteers. At Peshawar, June 1, seven persons were killed and nine wounded when the military police fired on a mob which attacked them. The attack was stated to be a sequel to the accidental discharge of a soldier's rifle, with fatal consequences, a woman being wounded and her two children killed.

India Office Denies Report of Dominion Status Offer

A *Transocean-Kuomin* telegram from London, May 31, stated that the India Office has issued a denial of the All Indian Congress President Choses' statement that Great Britain is prepared to negotiate with Gandhi on dominion status for India.

A *Trans-Ocean-Kuomin* telegram from Bombay, June 2, stated that Peshawar is still seething with excitement as the result of a previous incident when one woman and two children were killed through the accidental discharge of a soldier's rifle which precipitated firing by the troops into the crowd, killing five and wounding many more. The situation is stated to have been made worse by the persistent and often successful activities of the so-called "Red Shirts"—bands of well-armed youths apparently under communist leadership who are over-running the countrysides on the North-western frontier with active sympathetic support of the people. While it is expected in Government circles that the approaching monsoon season will dampen the ardor of Gandhi's salt searching enthusiasts, it is feared that the campaign will gradually slip under the leadership of revolutionary elements and take a more serious aspect than the present general refusal to pay taxes.

Administrative Council Stands by Nanyang Brothers

Chinese newspapers state that the Administrative Council in Nanking had received a petition from a representative of the Nanyang Brothers' Tobacco Company, pointing out that it is not in a position to reopen its factories at present owing to heavy losses sustained, but that in order to maintain its business it has entrusted other cigarette factories with rolling its cigarettes. The Administrative Council having found that the facts as given by the company are true, the Shanghai (Chinese Territory) Municipality will be ordered to instruct the Bureau of Social affairs to cancel its recent orders directing the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company to reopen its factories.

Narcotics Seized in Peiping Legation Quarter

Chinese police, assisted by Legation police, raided an alleged drug factory in the Legation quarter at Peiping last week and seized quantities of heroin, morphia and appliances for the manufacture of drugs. Twelve Chinese were taken into custody. The premises were formerly used by the late George Frodsham as a warehouse. Chinese newspapers assert that the factory represents a capital investment of $300,000.

From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Thursday, May 29—T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance denies that he has instructed that $10,000,000 from Customs revenue should be transferred to the Ministry of War.—The Ministry of Communications announces that 20 additional branches of the Postal Remittances and Savings Bank will be established in Kiangsu, Anhwei and Kiangsi.—A communique from Hsuchow says that the first air battle between the North and South took place on May 28 and resulted in the destruction of a Northern plane.—Inauguration ceremony of the Mongolian Affairs Conference at Nanking.

Friday, May 30—Sino-Egyptian agreement with regard to the tobacco signed in London.—Repairs to the Lung-Hai Railway line completed and the 2nd army corps advances from Lanfeng for Kaifeng with Chengchow as the objective.—Gen. Chen Chi-tang appointed field commander for Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Hunan and Kiangsi.

Saturday, May 31—The Government military headquarters at Hsuchow imposes a rigid censorship regarding troop movements.—A Peiping telegram states that Yen Hsi-shan has promulgated a set of regulations governing the China National Bank of Taiyuan capitalized at $100,000,000.—It is announced that a hospital will be opened at Nanking shortly specially to assist opium addicts in curing themselves of the habit.—A telegram from Harbin states that the revolt of Russian peasants, villagers, fishermen and miners in the Siberian Maritime province is growing more serious.

Sunday, June 1—Government and Party officials hold a memorial service at Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum in Nanking to commemorate the first anniversary of his State burial.—The paring down of the Nanking Municipal staff, which starts today, is expected to reduce the Municipal treasury expenses by $10,000 a month.—The recent report that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was wounded is denied by the Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters.—Chiang Kai-shek rewards the aviators who brought down the Northern plane at Kweiteh with a cash bonus of $5,000.

Monday, June 2—The Chekiang Provincial Department of Reconstruction recommends the opening of a model silk filature to be financed jointly by the Provincial Government and silk merchants.—It is announced that negotiations will be started with representatives of the National Government and the Powers for the rendition of the International Settlement at Kulangsu, opposite Amoy.—A Harbin dispatch states that the spotted typhus epidemic continues to grow with 15 new cases daily among the foreign population.

Tuesday, June 3—Attempts of the remnant Kwangsi rebels to cross the Siang River south of Hengchow frustrated—Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, returns to Nanking after undergoint medical treatment in Shanghai.—The U. S. Senate adopts a resolution relative to the revision of treaties between the United States and China.—All issues except the question of inheritance applicable to Chinese in Cuba agreed up on during negotiations for the new Sino-Cuban Treaty.

Wednesday, June 4—Public burning of 120 catties of opium and 5,000 opium sets at Nanking marks observance of National Opium-Suppression Day.—Nanking denies the *Rengo* dispatches from Moscow regarding the progression of the Sino-Soviet Conference.—The Mongolian Affairs Conference at Nanking decides that hereafter Mongolian lamas shall not be allowed to participate or interfere in politics.

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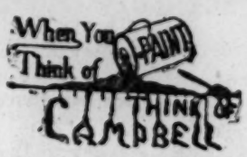

H. B. Campbell
46 Szechuen Road,
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National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations, Received From Head Office

June 5, 1930.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	196	—
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	99¼	6.05
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 15, 1957	85	7.88
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	103	4.82
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	92	7.43
Republic of Costa Rica (Pac. Rwy.)	7½% Sept. 1, 1949	97 bid	7.81
Cuba Northern Rwy.	5½% June 1, 1942	63½	—
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 % Oct. 15, 1960	86	7.12
Kingdom of Italy	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	98¾	7.11
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	103½	6.22
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd., Conv.	6 % July 1, 1954	83⅛	7.51
National Hotel of Cuba, Income Debs.	6 % Sept. 1, 1959	90	6.79
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	91¼	6.12
Northern Ohio Power & Light, Co.	6½% Jan. 1, 1941	98	6.76
Paris-Lyons-Med. R.R. Co.	6 % Aug. 15, 1958	103¾	5.73
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	77	8.02
Savoy Plaza Corp.	5½% Feb. 1, 1938	91	6.99
State of Tennessee Central Rwy.	6 % April 1, 1947	96	6.19
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	58¼	—
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Common Stock	111¾	—
Beaux-Arts Apartments Inc. $6 1st. Pfd. Stock &	Common Stock	93 per unit	
Belgian National way. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6 % (Amn. Shares)	83⅜	7.15
Cannon Mills Co.	Common Stock	24¼	—
General Italian Edison Electric Corp.	Common (Amn. Shares)	39	—
General Mills, Inc.	Common Stock	50	—
General Motor Corp.	Common Stock	50⅛	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	77⅝	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	36½	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.	Common Stock	75⅞	—
United States Steel Corp.	Common Stock	170⅝	—
Pennsylvania Dock & Warehouse	6 % Aug. 1, 1949	98	6.18
B. F. Goodrich & Co. Conv. Debs	6 % June 1, 1945	98	6.21
Missouri, Kansas & Texcas Railroad	7 % Cum. Pfd. Stock	106½	6.57
Republic of Haiti	6 % Oct. 1. 1952	94½	6.46
City of Brisbane	6 % June 1, 1950	96½	6.31
QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE			
Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	69	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped	5 % 1913-60	63¼	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913-60	62	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	45	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	59	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway	5 % 1908/38	72½	—
Hukuang Railway	5 % 1911/1951	29½	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 % 1908/06	26	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable, whilst and believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

The American Consular authorities at Nanking have advised their nationals that the district to the north of Nanking, between Pukow, which lies across the river, from the Capital and Hsuchowfu, at the junction of the Tientsin-Pukow and the Lunghai railways, is a danger zone and have suggested that the women and children and as many men as possible should take their sumer vacations earlier than usual. The Amerian authorities have also declared Kuling unsafe as a summer resort.

Exchange Circular for week ending Wednesday, 4th June, 1930.

Since our last issue we have passed through something in the nature of a calamity and touched the lowest levels ever known, and raised apprehensions, at one time, that there was no bottom to the decline. All support has seemed to be lacking, it has been a disastrous week for merchants. At the close possibly a slightly steadier tone prevails.

Silver:—On the 29th ult. opened at 18d. for spot and 17 1/16d, forward, touched 17/16d, and 17¼d. on the 30th ult. and closes to-day at 16 15/16d. and, 16 5/16d. respectively.

Exchange:—The official rate for Tel. Tansfer on London on the 29th ult. was 1/8⅜d., lowered to 1/7⅝d. on the 30th, raised to 17⅞d. on the 31st ult. fell to 1/7⅛d. on the 3rd inst. and to-day is 1/5¼d.

On the 30th inst. lower rates were reached, viz. 1/7½d. and G $39½, but in the afternoon a rally occurred, and 1/8⅛d. was reported for June, with 1/8½d. for September, Chinese buying Gold Bars and selling, sterling.

On the 3rd inst. a collapse, hardly without stopping set in, and rates being nominal all day. Only small accounts could be fixed, most Banks refusing to deal without cover. The rate for T/T on London fell from 1/7⅛d. the; opening nominal rate to 1/6⅛d. and on New York from G. $38¼ to G. $36¾. It is impossible to quote exact rates in other currencies.

This morning the market continued its downward course opening at 1/5¼d., the same uncertainty prevailed all the morning, and exact rates from time to time difficult to ascertain.

At closing at noon we quote as follows for merchants: T/T on London 1/5¼d., T/T on New York 35, 4 m/s Credits 1/6d. and G. $37, Yen 140, Gold Bar 589.50.

	Average rates for May	Thursday May 29	Friday May 30	Saturday May 31	Monday June 2	Tuesday June 3	Wed. June 4
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T on London	1/9.868	1/8⅜	1/7⅝	1/7⅞		1/7⅛	1/5¼
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/8 7/16	1/7 11/16	1/7 15/16		1/7 9/16	1/5 13/16
4 m/s ,,	—	1/8 9/16	1/7 13/16	1/8 1/16		1/7 5/16	1/8 1/16
T/T India	122,435	114½	110	111½		107½	96¼
T/T France	1,128,630	1052	1013	1026		987	890
T/T On N.Y.	44,255	41¼	39¼	40¼			34⅞
Demand		41⅜	39⅞	40⅜		38¼	35
T/T Hamburg R. M.		172½	166½	168½		38⅞ 162	146
T/T H'kong	80,500	81½	82	81½		83	83
T/T Japan	111,787	119⅞	124⅜	122⅞		127¼	141⅝
T/T Batavia	109.991	102½	98¼	100		96¼	86¾
T/T Straits	127.361	136½	141¼	140		145½	161
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	1/10.829	1/9¼	1/8½	1/8½		1/8	1/6⅛
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	1/9⅜	1/8⅝	1/8⅞		1/8⅛	1/6¼
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	1/11.079	1/9½	1/8¾	1/9		1/8¼	1/6⅜
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,199.852	1115	1080	1095		1050	945
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	46.111	42¾	41¼	41⅝		40¼	36¼
4 m/s ,, Doc.	—	43¼	41¾	42¼		40¾	36¾

BANK HOLIDAY

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	May 29	May 30	May 31	June 2	June 3	June 4
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	18	17 9/16	17 9/16	17 7/16	17 5/16	16 5/16
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.38¼	G.$.37¼	G.$. —	G.$. Holiday	G.$.36⅜	G.$.35
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 530.00	Tls. 538.0	Tls. 541.0	Tls.	Tls. 568.00	Tls. 587.00
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	71.8875	71.85	71.825	71.775	71.7625	71.7375
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	2½%	3½%	2½%	3%	3%	3%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	3%	London on Paris	T/T 123.90
Bank of France rate of discount	2½%	New York on London	T/T 485¼
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	2 3/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 25/32
,, 4 ,,	2 5/16%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/3
,, 6 ,,	2 7/16%	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0 13/32

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